2001-2002
EXPENDITURE BUDGET

VOLUME IV

Message from the President of the Conseil du trésor and Additional Information

Québec

Conseil du trésor

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FOREWORD

Information on the 2001-2002 Expenditure Budget is presented in four volumes:

Volume I:	*Estimates and Annual Expenditure Management Plans of the National Assembly and Persons Appointed by the National Assembly*
Volume II:	*Estimates of the Departments and Agencies*
Volume III:	*Annual Departmental Expenditure Management Plans of the Departments and Agencies*
Volume IV:	*Message from the President of the Conseil du trésor and Additional Information*

Volume I contains information on the National Assembly and Persons Appointed by the National Assembly, i.e. the Auditor General, the Director General of Elections and the Public Protector. The section dealing with the National Assembly includes the message from the Speaker followed by the 2001-2002 appropriations and the annual expenditure management plan for the coming year. The other section present the appropriations and annual management expenditure plans of each of the Persons Appointed by the National Assembly.

Volume II presents the appropriations required by the government for the 2001-2002 fiscal year. It distinguishes between appropriations, the expenditure budget and the capital budget. Appropriations are broken down by department and program. It should be noted that the tables appearing at the beginning of this volume include not only the appropriations and expenditures of government departments and agencies but also the appropriations and expenditures from Volume I concerning the National Assembly and the Persons Appointed by the National Assembly. These tables are presented in order to facilitate access to information on the appropriations and the expenditure budget.

Volume III contains the *Annual Expenditure Management Plans* drawn up by each government department pursuant to the *Public Administration Act* (2000, c. 8). The plans indicate the choices made in allocating resources and the initiatives contemplated to achieve the objectives set in the strategic plans tabled in the National Assembly. A summary of the expenditure budget by portfolio appears at the beginning of this volume.

Volume IV begins with a message from the President of the Conseil du trésor that presents the highlights of the forthcoming expenditure budget. The chapters that follow provide additional information on the expenditure budget and other information on related topics.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONSEIL DU TRÉSOR

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONSEIL DU TRÉSOR

MANAGE SOUNDLY TO BETTER SERVE QUEBECERS AND ENSURE QUÉBEC'S PROGRESS

1. MANAGING SOUNDLY MEANS ACCURATELY ASSESSING OUR ABILITY TO PAY

Economic vitality and the equilibrium of Québec's public finances have allowed Québec to progress in recent years.

National State's financial health is enabling us to make sound choices, satisfy Quebecers' needs and ensure Québec's development. Now that the $6-billion deficit has been eliminated and tax receipts are growing, the public's expectations of the government are considerable.

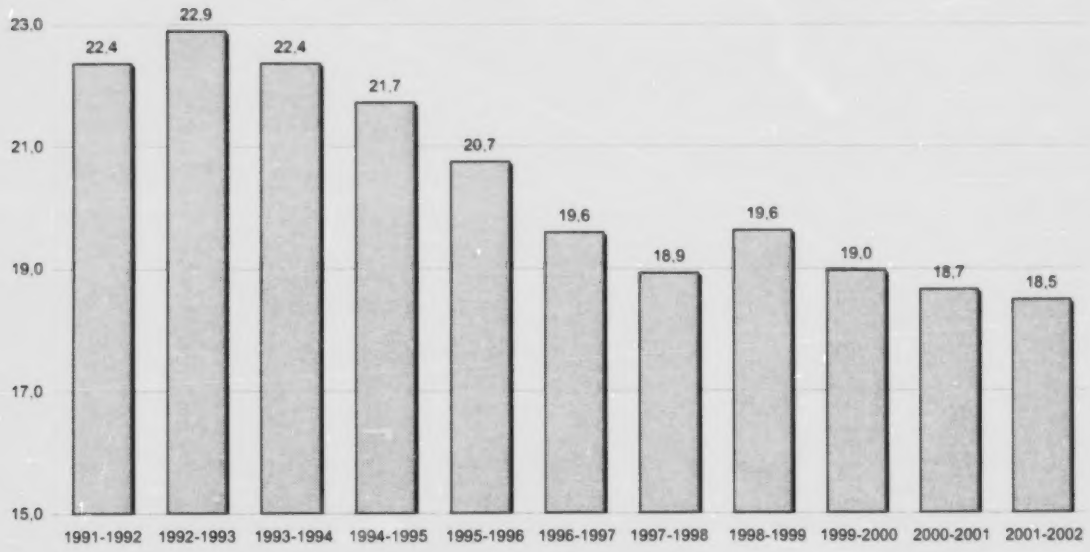
These encouraging results must not, however, overshadow the many challenges that, together, we still have to meet. Québec has Canada's highest per capita debt. We must continue to reduce our tax burden.

Quebecers have made heavy sacrifices in order to halt 40 years of deficits. This painful experience has taught us the importance of aligning our spending with our means. We must avoid, at all costs, renewed uncontrolled escalation in government spending.

Balanced public finances and control over spending are a constant concern for our government and are the best way of ensuring that the government continues to contribute to Québec's development. Moreover, it is the only way to ensure that future generations obtain quality public services.

I am proud to present, for the coming fiscal year, the expenditure budget of a financially responsible government. Stringent control over spending will continue. The proportion of spending programs in relation to Québec gross domestic product has been reduced to 18.5%.

Spending programs as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)

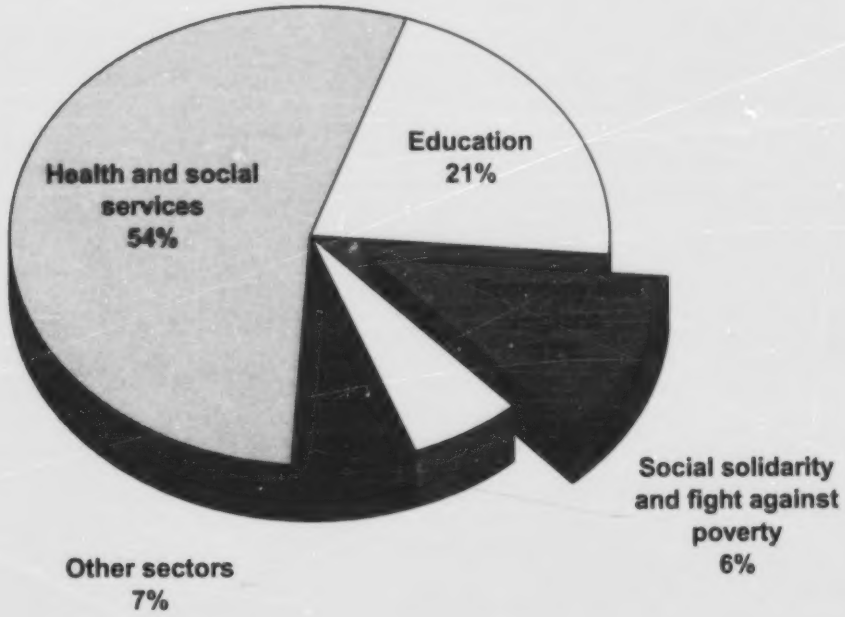


2. *MANAGING SOUNDLY MEANS INVESTING IN QUEBECERS' PRIORITIES AND MAINTAINING SOLIDARITY*

Once again this year, balanced public finances are enabling us to invest slightly more in Quebecers' priorities, while reducing taxes. In 2001-2002, program spending will rise to $41.9 billion, almost $2.5 billion more than 2000-2001 budget forecast at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Three-quarters of the additional funds are being allocated to health and education. Other additional funding will be used to bolster social solidarity and foster the development of employment and the economy, especially in the regions.

Breakdown of $2.5 billion in additional funding in 2001-2002



Health and social services

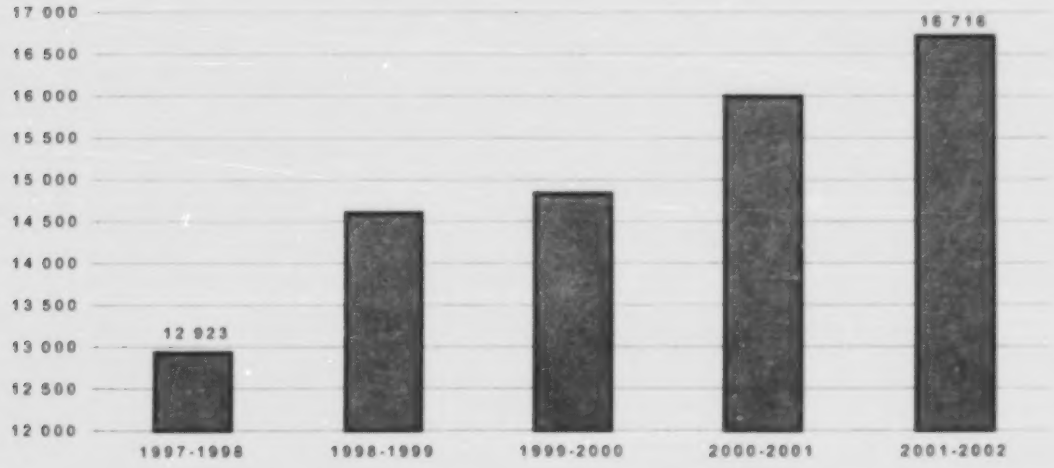
The health and social services sector continues to be a key priority for our government. In 2001-2002, $1.3 billion will be invested in this sector, which accounts for over half of growth in spending.

The additional funding will be used as follows:

- *$799 million to balance budgets in the network and maintain and enhance services;*
- *$493 million to cover rising costs, especially salaries and operating expenditures;*
- *$42 million to improve services for young people and their families and to pursue the home care service program provided by enterprises in the social economy.*

The government's commitment to health care is unwavering. Over the past four years, the budget allocated to the health and social services sector has risen some 30%, from $12.9 billion to $16.7 billion. The government will ensure that the funds invested produce concrete results and broaden access to services in sectors where problems persist.

Change in expenditures in the health and social services sector since 1997-1998
(in millions of dollars)



Education

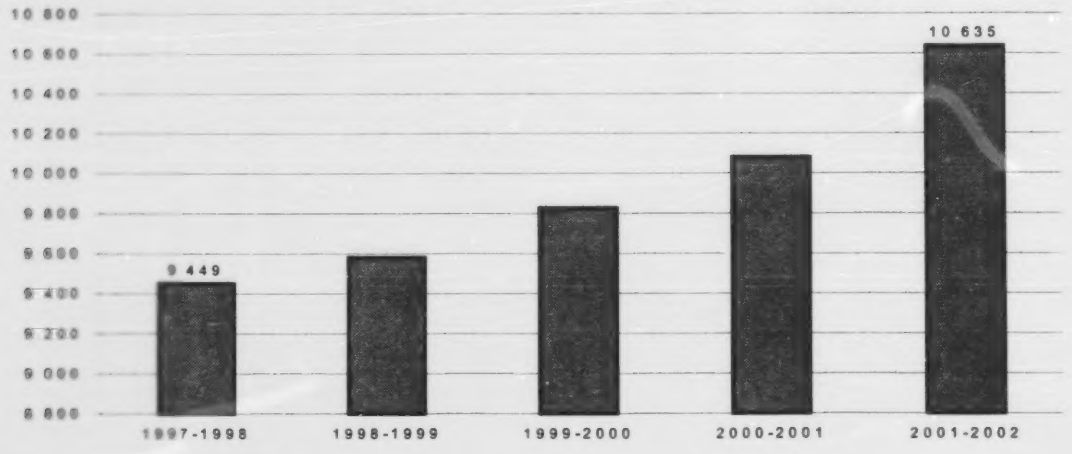
More than ever, education is the cornerstone of prosperity. For this reason, the government is continuing to invest heavily in order to encourage success in the schools. Since 1997-1998, the education budget has increased by $1.2 billion. In 2001-2002, this budget stands at $10.6 billion, equivalent to roughly one-quarter of program spending.

In 2001-2002, $528 million in additional funding is being earmarked for this sector. The funding can be broken down as follows:

- *$100 million to pursue the investments authorized last year in the wake of the Sommet du Québec et de la jeunesse, which total $1.0 billion over three years;*
- *$350 million to cover rising costs in this sector, especially salary increases and day care services in the schools;*
- *$47 million to carry out the Agir tôt pour réussir action plan, which calls for a gradual increase in funding, ultimately set to reach $180 million a year to improve student/teacher ratios in kindergarten and the first cycle of primary school and to hire pedagogical and professional support staff;*
- *$31 million to carry out the enhancements announced in the student financial assistance program.*

These investments reflect our confidence in young people. It should be noted that Québec devotes more funding to education that most of the OECD countries.

Change in expenditures in the education sector since 1997-1998 (in millions of dollars)



Economy and Regions

A major challenge facing modern-day Québec is to sustain prosperity and enable the regions to benefit more broadly from it. Québec needs all of its regions in order to prosper.

The government action plan aimed at developing the resource regions calls for $461 million in investments over four years, including $338 million in expenditures. Anticipated spending under the action plan stands at nearly $100 million in 2001-2002.

Other measures are being announced in the Budget Speech to foster economic growth and job creation. The measures will have a budget impact of $80 million in 2001-2002 and more than $100 million in subsequent years. An additional $250 million in commitments are being made in conjunction with the Private Investment and Job Creation Promotion Fund, which will require $49 million in extra funding in the coming fiscal year.

The cost of work on transportation infrastructure in 2001-2002 covered by the Road Network Preservation and Improvement Fund stands at nearly $865 million, up $155 million over the preceding year. Over the next five years, $415 million in new funding will be invested in this infrastructure.

A $25-million budget envelope is being earmarked for Tourisme Québec for the promotion and development of tourism.

Overall, the initiatives aimed at the economy and the regions will require $289 million in additional funds in 2001-2002. These initiatives will help the regions better take their place in the new economy and will provide broader support to rural areas while helping to maintain Québec's competitive position on world markets.

Social solidarity and fight against poverty

Since 1994, the unemployment rate in Québec has fallen from 13.3% to 8.4%. Job creation has meant that over 100,000 households have left income security programs and returned to the labour market.

In modern-day Québec, it is intolerable that economic progress lead to a widening of the gap between rich and poor and leave impoverished many families and young people.

Our financial position allows us to devote more funds to the fight against poverty and exclusion with a view to ensuring that everyone benefits from growth. As the Prime Minister indicated in his inaugural speech on March 22, the government will table a plan to combat poverty focusing both on prevention and direct assistance for the most vulnerable members of society. The Expenditure Budget calls for additional funding to increase the social aid benefits of individuals who are not subject to serious impairments that prevent them from working and to foster the return to the labour market of long-term social aid beneficiaries.

Children and families continue to be at the forefront of government initiatives. The establishment of $5 day care services throughout Québec continues. This is a key component of our program to support families and children. For this reason, the budget envelope earmarked for the families and children sector continues to increase significantly. It will increase 9.2% in 2001-2002 and 31% over four years.

All of these investments will reinforce the social safety net that Quebecers have developed over the years, one of the most generous in North America.

3. *MANAGING SOUNDLY MEANS STABILIZING GROWTH IN SPENDING AT 3%*

Over the past year, nearly $2.5 billion has been added to public programs. The 2000-2001 program spending budget increased from $39.5 billion at the beginning of the year to $40.7 billion at the year-end. In 2001-2002, this budget stands at $41.9 billion.

From one year to the next, program spending is increasing by $1.2 billion, or 3%. The same pace of growth has been set for 2002-2003.

Debt service expenditures total $7.2 billion in 2001-2002. All told, the government's Expenditure Budget stands at $49.2 billion in 2001-2002, 3.1% higher than the preceding year.

In 2001 and 2002, annual nominal growth in gross domestic product is expected to reach 4%. In other words, growth in spending will fall below growth in GDP. Caution with respect to spending is in order, all the more so as the first signs of a North American economic slowdown are becoming apparent.

2001-2002 Expenditure Budget

	2001-2002	2000-2001	Change	
	$M	$M	$M	%
Program spending	41,929.1	40,690.8	1,238.3	3.0
Debt service	7,243.0	6,996.0	247.0	3.5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	49,172.1	47,686.8	1,485.3	3.1

4. *MANAGING SOUNDLY MEANS MODERNIZING THE QUÉBEC GOVERNMENT*

Over the past year, the Québec government has completed an important phase in its modernization with the adoption on May 25, 2000 in the National Assembly of the Public Administration Act. *This marks the most important reform of government management undertaken in 30 years, i.e. since the establishment of the Conseil du trésor on April 1, 1971. We owe the adoption of this important statute to the public-spiritedness and determination of my predecessor, Jacques Léonard.*

Public service is the focal point of the Act. The government is undergoing a sweeping change in culture. Increasingly, public services are being managed transparently according to known objectives and the results obtained are being made public.

Since the adoption of the Act, the entire Québec public service has put its shoulder to the wheel in order to implement the Act. The modernization process is well under way. The results obtained to date reveal the ability to innovate of Québec public servants and their commitment to better serve the public.

- *Government departments are making public their service statements and tabling their strategic plans in the National Assembly.*

- *The annual expenditure management plans submitted in conjunction with the 2001-2002 Expenditure Budget specify the actions contemplated to attain the objectives set in the strategic plans.*

- *The 2001-2002 Expenditure Budget contains a series of new measures to enhance the flexibility of budget management and encourage departments and agencies to engage in sound management.*

- *The rules governing service delivery are being simplified, especially certain rules applied by central agencies.*

Furthermore, general rules may be subject to specific adaptations when proceeding in this manner leads to greater efficiency in the delivery of services to Quebecers. To this end, management agreements with the Conseil du trésor will be concluded in the coming weeks with a view to enhancing service delivery.

The Public Administration Act *broadens accountability to parliamentarians, who now have at their disposal better information to assess the administrative performance of government departments and agencies. The annual management reports that will be published at the end of the 2001-2002 fiscal year will account for the results obtained in relation to the objectives announced in the strategic plans and the departments' annual expenditure management plans.*

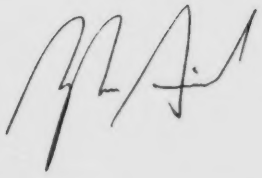
5. *MANAGING SOUNDLY MEANS SHARING SOLIDARITY AND CONTINUING TO PROGRESS WITH THE MEANS AVAILABLE*

The 2001-2002 Expenditure Budget reflects the government's determination to satisfy Quebecers' needs while pursuing rigorous management.

We have the means to invest even more in health, education and job creation. We also have the means to invest more in social solidarity and the fight against poverty, in particular by sharing our wealth with the least privileged members of society and acting forcefully to develop all of Québec's regions.

Québec is continuing on the route to modernity. The National State is motivated by a desire to serve Quebecers well.

Once again, the Québec government is asserting itself as the national government of all Quebecers.



SYLVAIN SIMARD

CHAPTER 1

THE 2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET

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THE 2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET

This chapter presents the highlights of the 2001-2002 Expenditure Budget overall and by portfolio. It describes the increase in the spending objective since the 2000-2001 Budget Speech and growth in expenditures compared with 2000-2001.

The budget figures in this chapter reflect those presented in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* and, consequently, do not include the effect of the consolidation of government agencies and special funds.

1. EXPENDITURE GROWTH IN 2001-2002

In 2001-2002, program spending stands at $41,929.1 million, up $1,238.3 million or 3.0% in relation to 2000-2001.

Debt service expenditures are up $247.0 million, from $6,996.0 million in 2000-2001 to an estimated $7,243.0 million in 2001-2002, a 3.5% increase.

The Expenditure Budget, including debt services, stands at $49,172.1 million in 2001-2002, up 3.1% or $1,485.3 million over the preceding year.

It should be noted that proportion of program spending in the Québec economy declined during the 1990s. In 2001-2002, such spending accounts for 18.5% of Québec's gross domestic product. Growth in spending in 2001-2002 is nudging per capita program spending upward, from $5,519 in 2000-2001 to $5,667 in 2001-2002.

Table 1.1: 2001-2002 Expenditure Budget

	2001-2002	2000-2001	Change	
	$M	$M	$M	%
Program spending	41,929.1	40,690.8	1,238.3	3.0
Debt service	7,243.0	6,996.0	247.0	3.5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	49,172.1	47,686.8	1,485.3	3.1

2. GROWTH IN PROGRAM SPENDING IN 2001-2002

Growth in program spending in 2001-2002 totals $1,238.3 million. Broadly speaking, the "Santé et Services sociaux", "Éducation", "Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine", and "Affaires municipales et Métropole" portfolios account for the increase.

A $284.8 million decrease has been noted in the remaining portfolios, primarily in the ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale ($187.6 million), largely as a result of economic conditions conducive to the reintegration into the labour market of income security beneficiaries. Moreover, certain departments obtained non-recurring budgets in 2000-2001.

Table 1.2 presents a breakdown of growth in program spending in 2001-2002 by major portfolio.

Table 1.2: Growth in program spending in 2001-2002

	2001-2002 Expenditure Budget	2000-2001 Probable Expenditure	Change	
	$M	$M	$M	%
Santé et Services sociaux	16,715.8	15,992.8	723.0	4.5
Éducation	10,634.8	10,078.9	555.9	5.5
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine	1,677.6	1,536.5	141.1	9.2
Affaires municipales et Métropole	1,445.9	1,342.8	103.1	7.7
Other portfolios	11,455.0	11,739.8	(284.8)	(2.4)
PROGRAM SPENDING	41,929.1	40,690.8	1,238.3	3.0

The 2001-2002 expenditure envelope allocated to the Santé et Services sociaux portfolio is $723.0 million higher than the 2000-2001 probable expenditure. Growth in the expenditure budget covers higher costs, in particular salaries and operating expenditures with $499.3 million. It also reflects an additional $237.7 million to cover the enhancement and maintenance of services, including $154.0 million to cover higher drug costs for the elderly and income security beneficiaries. Some $42.0 million of the increase is attributable to measures announced in the Budget Speech concerning the enhancement of home care services and services for young people and their families.

The 2001-2002 expenditure envelope in the ministère de l'Éducation is up $555.9 million in relation to 2000-2001 probable expenditure. The increase includes $252.6 million to cover the cost of collective agreements and retirement plans and includes also $125.3 million to cover other cost increases. Furthermore, it includes $100.0 million to pursue the investments authorized following the Sommet du Québec et de la jeunesse, totalling $1,000.0 million over three years. The balance includes $47.3 million, which is being added for the "Agir tôt pour réussir" action plan, and $30.7 million in respect of student financial assistance.

In the "Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine" portfolio, the 2001-2002 expenditure envelope is $141.1 million higher than the 2000-2001 probable expenditure. This increase stems from the ongoing development of early childhood educational service places at reduced cost and the impact of adjustments in the family allowance program.

The expenditure budget of the ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole in 2001-2002 is $103.1 million above the 2000-2001 probable expenditure. The sewage treatment program accounts for the increase, which is mainly attributable to accounting for this spending program, formerly funded by the Special Local Activities Financing Fund.

In the remaining portfolios overall, the 2001-2002 expenditure budget has declined $284.8 million in relation to the 2000-2001 probable expenditure. As noted earlier, this decrease is attributable, by and large for $187.6 million, to the ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale and reflects a robust economy. Certain portfolios obtained non-recurring amounts in 2000-2001, which explains the decreases. This is true of the ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation (a $50.0 million decrease), the ministère de la Culture et des Communications (a $52.0 million decrease), and the ministère de la Recherche, de la Science et de la Technologie (a $35.9 million decrease).

Appendix A compares the 2001-2002 expenditure envelope and the 2000-2001 probable expenditure for each of the portfolios.

3. EXPENDITURE TARGET AND ADDITIONAL FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR 2001-2002

The program spending envelopes have been increased for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. Such spending stands at $40,690.8 million in 2000-2001 and $41,929.1 million in 2001-2002.

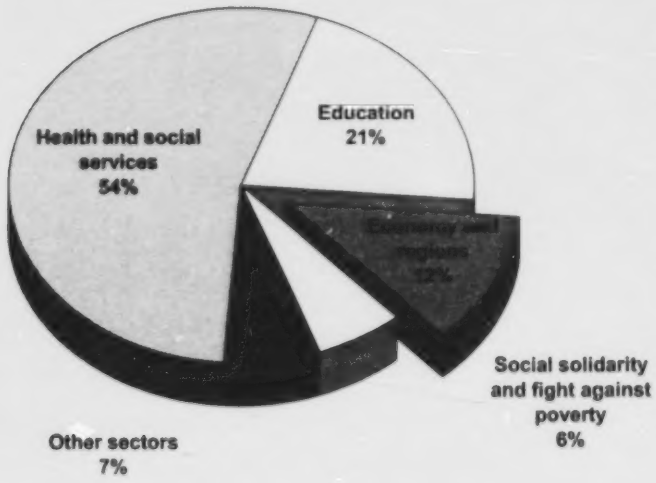
Program spending rose by $1,187.4 million in 2000-2001 and an additional $1,238.3 million increase has been authorized in 2001-2002. All told, the additional funds allocated in 2001-2002, including a $43.4 million accounting adjustment in order to present data on the same basis, totals $2,469.1 million in relation to 2000-2001 program spending, forecast at $39,460.0 million at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The health and social services sector alone is receiving over half of the additional funds and the education sector, nearly one-quarter. The two sectors together account for 75% of the additional funds earmarked since the beginning of the 2000-2001 fiscal year.

The additional funds allocated for the economy and the regions account for 12% of the total. Those earmarked for social solidarity, which include the measures announced in the Budget Speech to fight against poverty and pursue the development of child care places, account for 6%. The other sectors are receiving 7% of the additional funds.

Chart 1.1 breaks down the additional funds allocated for budget years 2001-2002, since the 2000-2001 estimates were tabled.

Chart 1.1: Breakdown of additional funds allocated for 2001-2002 since the 2000-2001 estimates were tabled ($2,469.1 million)



The additional funds reflect a $2,469.1 million increase in spending in relation to the initial 2000-2001 estimates. They can be broken down as follows: $1,334.4 million for the health and social services sector, $527.6 million for the education sector, $289.2 million for the economy and the regions, $153.5 million for the social solidarity sector and the fight against poverty, and $164.4 million for the other sectors overall.

Table 1.3 indicates the breakdown of the additional funds allocated for 2001-2002.

Table 1.3: Breakdown of additional funds allocated for 2001-2002 since the 2000-2001 estimates were tabled

	In $M	%
AMOUNT OF 2000-2001 PROGRAM SPENDING FORECAST AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR	39,460.0	
PLUS: Increase in spending		
- Health and social services	1,334.4	54
- Education	527.6	21
- Economy and regions	289.2	12
- Social solidarity and the fight against poverty	153.5	6
- Other sectors	164.4	7
	2,469.1	100
PROGRAM SPENDING, 2001-2002	41,929.1	

Health and social services

The additional funds allocated to the health and social services sector in 2001-2002 total $1,334.4 million, i.e. $611.4 million starting in fiscal year 2000-2001 and $723.0 million in additional funds for fiscal year 2001-2002.

A significant portion of the additional funds covers the rising cost of existing services. Some $493.3 million covers rising costs, especially in respect of salary and operating expenditures. Moreover, $799.1 million has been earmarked for the maintenance and the enhancement of services and the network's financial equilibrium. This amount includes, in particular, $225.0 million to restore the network's budget base, $191.6 million in respect of medical services, and $189.0 million for the drug insurance program. As announced in the Budget Speech, an additional $42.0 million is being apportioned, i.e. $10.0 million to enhance services for young people and their families and $32.0 million to continue the home care service program provided by enterprises in the social economy.

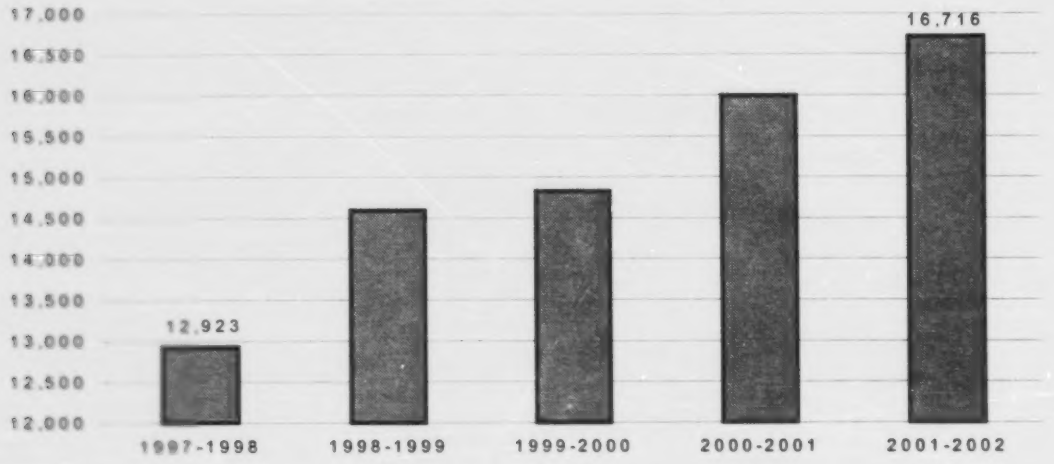
Table 1.4 summarizes the allocation of the increase in spending authorized for the health and social services sector for budget year 2001-2002.

Table 1.4: Breakdown of additional funds allocated in 2001-2002 to health and social services

	2001-2002
	$M
- Financing of growth in costs (salary and operating expenditures)	493.3
- Maintenance and the enhancement of services and financial equilibrium of the network	799.1
- Measures in the Budget Speech: services for young people and home care services	42.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCREASE	1,334.4

Over the past four years, spending in the health and social services sector has risen by some 30%, from $12,922.5 million to $16,715.8 million in 2001-2002. Furthermore, spending in this sector is taking up a constantly growing share of program spending overall. In 1997-1998, such spending accounted for 36.4% of expenditures, as against 39.9% of the program spending budget in 2001-2002.

Chart 1.2: Change in expenditures in the health and social services sector since 1997-1998 (in millions of dollars)



Education

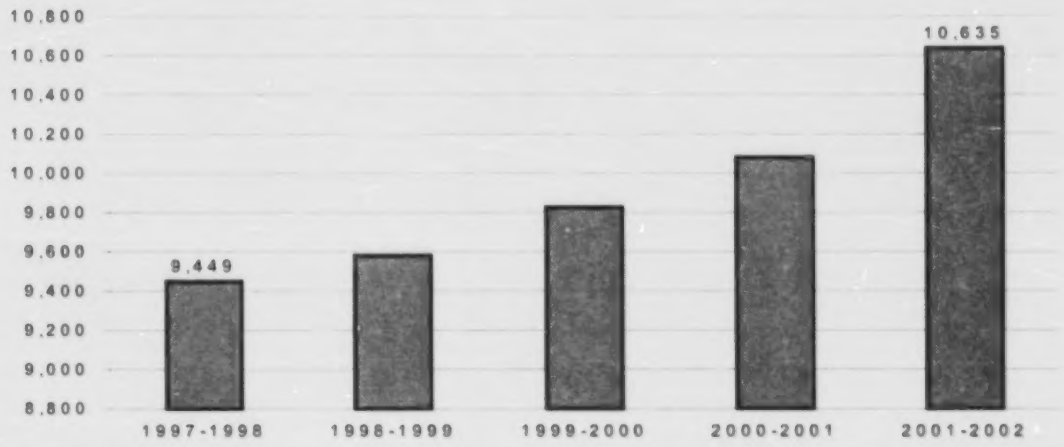
Some $527.6 million in additional funds have been allocated to the education sector. This amount is attributable, by and large, to growth in 2001-2002, i.e. $349.6 million to cover higher remuneration and operating expenditures and $100.0 million to pursue the investments authorized following the Sommet du Québec et de la jeunesse. The balance includes $47.3 million, which is being added for the "Agir tôt pour réussir" action plan, and $30.7 million to enhance the student financial assistance program.

Table 1.5: Breakdown of additional funds allocated in 2001-2002 to the education sector

	2001-2002
	$M
- Financing of growth in costs (salaries, clienteles and other)	349.6
- Investment in education following of the Sommet du Québec et de la jeunesse	100.0
- Agir tôt pour réussir	47.3
- Measures in the Budget Speech: enhancement of student financial assistance	30.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCREASE	527.6

Over the past four years, expenditures in the education sector have risen by over 12%, from $9.448.6 million to $10,634.8 million in 2001-2002. Expenditures in this sector account for 25% of overall program spending.

Chart 1.3: Change in expenditures in the education sector since 1997-1998 (in millions of dollars)

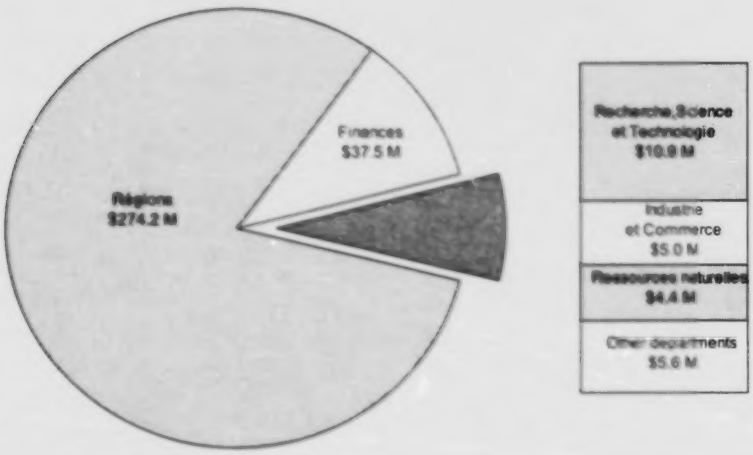


Economy and regions

The Budget Speech contains an action plan aimed at the resource regions with investments totalling $461.1 million over four years, including $337.6 million in respect of program spending in various portfolios. The ministère des Régions is receiving over 80% of the amount, i.e. $274.2 million; the ministère des Finances is to obtain $37.5 million. The balance can be broken down as follows: $10.9 million to the ministère de la Recherche, de la Science et de la Technologie, $5.0 million to the ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, $4.4 million to the ministère des Ressources naturelles, and $5.6 million to other departments.

The budget impact of the expenditures anticipated in conjunction with the resource regions action plan stands at $96.5 million in 2001-2002. Aside from the action plan, other increases are being earmarked for the economy and the regions. Substantial investments are planned in the road budget. Since the initial 2000-2001 budget, the estimates in this respect have increased by $87.5 million.

Chart 1.4: Impact of the resource regions action plan on the departments concerned between 2000-2001 and 2003-2004 ($337.6 million over four years)



Moreover, the measures in the Budget Speech call for the allocation of $79.8 million to create jobs, including a $49.0 million increase in the Private Investment and Job Creation Promotion Fund. An additional $25.4 million is being apportioned to promote tourism. All told, since the initial 2000-2001 budget, $289.2 million in additional funding has been earmarked for the economy and the regions.

Table 1.6: Breakdown of additional funds allocated in 2001-2002 to the economy and the regions

	2001-2002
	$M
- Financing of the resource regions action plan	96.5
- Construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure and financial assistance for the local road network	87.5
- Measures in the Budget Speech:	79.8
- Promotion and development of tourism	25.4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCREASE	289.2

Social solidarity and fight against poverty

The additional funds allocated to social solidarity and the fight against poverty include $121.5 million, to be used mainly to pursue the development of early childhood educational service places at reduced cost. The 2001-2002 Expenditure Budget also makes provision for an additional amount of $32.0 million in respect of the Contingency Fund to increase the social aid benefits of individuals who are not subject to acute employment constraints and to foster the return to the labour market of long-term social aid beneficiaries.

Table 1.7: Breakdown of additional funds allocated in 2001-2002 to social solidarity and the fight against poverty

	2001-2002
	$M
- Family policy	121.5
- Measures in the Budget Speech: measures to fight against poverty	32.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCREASE	153.5

Other sectors

The additional funds allocated to the other sectors since the beginning of fiscal year 2000-2001 stand at $164.7 million. Some $48.5 million covers increases in salary expenditures and operating costs. The Budget Speech calls for measures affecting various sectors totalling $37.5 million. In particular, the ministère de la Culture et des Communications is receiving $9.8 million in additional funds. An additional $21.8 million in funding has been authorized for the fight against organized crime. The balance of $56.9 million covers the net expenditure increase in the other sectors overall.

Table 1.8: Breakdown of additional funds allocated in 2001-2002 to the other sectors

	2001-2002 $M
- Financing of growth in costs	48.5
- Measures in the Budget Speech	37.5
- Fight against organized crime	21.8
- Other	56.9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCREASE	164.7

Appendix A

Change in the expenditure envelope of the portfolios between 2001-2002 and 2000-2001[1]

	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Probable Expenditure[1] 2000-2001	Change	
	$M	$M	$M	%
Asemblée nationale [2]	84,020.2	80,667.2	3,353.0	4.2
Personnes désignées par l'Assemblée nationale[2]	43,575.1	42,611.2	963.9	2.3
Affaires municipales et Métropole	1,445,863.1	1,342,750.8	103,112.3	7.7
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	627,152.2	677,127.3	(49,975.1)	(7.4)
Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique[3]	558,103.4	490,973.0	67,130.4	(3.1)[5]
Conseil exécutif	71,090.6	61,179.8	9,910.8	16.2
Culture et Communications	479,858.9	531,840.1	(51,981.2)	(9.9)[5]
Éducation	10,634,797.2	10,078,899.1	555,898.1	5.5
Emploi et Solidarité sociale	3,913,596.6	4,101,150.1	(187,553.5)	(4.7)[5]
Environnement	193,977.7	234,907.6	(40,929.9)	(17.4)
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine[4]	1,677,649.8	1,536,456.0	141,193.8	9.2
Faune et Parcs	113,990.5	147,193.2	(33,202.7)	(22.6)
Finances (excluding debt service)	571,084.4	465,299.7	105,784.7	4.4[5]
Industrie et Commerce	144,109.8	265,790.3	(121,680.5)	(47.5)[5]
Justice	468,729.3	469,419.5	(690.2)	(0.1)
Recherche, Science et Technologie	221,538.7	257,446.0	(35,907.3)	(13.9)
Régions	194,326.5	143,581.7	50,744.8	24.3[5]
Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration	180,106.2	179,308.8	797.4	0.4
Relations internationales	105,656.4	102,358.7	3,297.7	3.2
Ressources naturelles	310,447.2	337,415.2	(26,968.0)	(8.0)
Revenu	683,863.5	709,611.1	(25,747.6)	(3.6)
Santé et Services sociaux	16,715,816.9	15,992,783.2	723,033.7	4.5
Sécurité publique	745,584.6	745,268.3	316.3	–
Tourisme, Loisir et Sport	138,839.9	134,343.9	4,496.0	3.3
Transports	1,531,516.2	1,490,542.8	40,973.4	2.7
Travail	73,805.1	71,877.4	1,927.7	2.7
PROGRAM SPENDING	41,929,100.0	40,690,802.0	1,238,298.0	3.0

[1] The 2000-2001 probable expenditure has been adjusted to bring it into line with the presentation used in 2001-2002.

[2] Volume I presents information on the estimates, expenditures and annual expenditure management plans of the National Assembly and the Persons Appointed by the National Assembly.

[3] In the "Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique" portfolio, the percentage change has been calculated excluding the Contingency Fund program because this program consists of provisions whose purpose is to fund unforeseen expenditures that may arise in any portfolio during the fiscal year.

[4] An adjustment was made in order to present the 2000-2001 expenditures on the same basis as in 2001-2002. This adjustment has led to a $43.4 million increase in 2000-2001 expenditure budget given that, under the family policy, certain measures formerly accounted for as deductions from income are being gradually replaced.

[5] This portfolio contains one or more provisions that allow for the transfer of appropriations to other portfolios and the expenditures accounted for therein in 2000-2001 take into account payments to the portfolios. Consequently, the percentage change has been calculated by adding to the probable expenditure transfers of provisions to other departments in 2000-2001.

CHAPTER 2

RESULTS FOR THE 2000-2001 FISCAL YEAR

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RESULTS FOR THE 2000-2001 FISCAL YEAR

This chapter presents the changes in the expenditure forecast since the beginning of the 2000-2001 fiscal year. The data relating to program spending and debt service reflect the expenditures presented in the *2000-2001Estimates* and thus do not include the effect of the consolidation of agencies and special funds.

1. CHANGE IN THE 2000-2001 EXPENDITURE FORECAST

As Table 2.1 on the following page shows, the expenditure forecast published when the *2000-2001 Estimates* were tabled stood at $46,253.4 million. According to this forecast, program spending totalled $39,503.4 million and debt service, $6,750.0 million.

Program spending in 2000-2001 was $1,187.4 million higher than the initial forecast. Part of the change is attributable to the $590.0 million increase in 2000-2001 expenditures announced in the *Quarterly Presentation of Financial Transactions* published by the ministère des Finances on September 30, 2000. Another portion stems from the measures announced in the 2001-2002 Budget Speech, whose impact totalled $188.9 million in 2000-2001. The other additional expenditures, in the amount of $408.5 million, are found in various portfolios.

The $1,187.4 million increase in 2000-2001 program spending can be broken down essentially as follows:

— $188.9 million in respect of measures announced in the 2001-2002 Budget Speech that have an impact in 2000-2001, i.e. $20.0 million for the conversion of the Olympic Stadium tower in Montréal into an office building; $35.6 million pertaining to additional measures to support cultural development; $40.0 million for the Private Investment and Job Creation Promotion Fund; $35.0 million to support the Institut national d'optique; $34.3 million for the regional development plan; and $24.0 million for various other measures;

— $611.4 million in the health and social services sector, i.e. $411.4 million for the network, including $307.0 million in respect of factors governing growth in costs in the network, $50.0 million to cover the final impact of collective agreements and salary relativity and $54.4 million for various overruns concerning, in particular, the World March of Women and the cost of radiation oncology treatments in the United States; $200.0 million in light of the impact of the new agreements with the medical federations concluded after the beginning of the fiscal year and the additional cost of the drug program for the elderly and for income security beneficiaries;

— $126.0 million with regard to various overruns in the Affaires municipales et Métropole portfolio, including $60.0 million to reflect the financial measures of the fiscal pact included in the agreement reached with the municipalities during the year 2000;

— $95.0 million as a result of a slower reduction in the number of households benefiting from social aid than forecast when the *2000-2001 Estimates* were tabled;

— $69.8 million stemming from additional payments made under the program to connect families to the Internet;

— $51.4 million to reflect the change in the calendar under which financial assistance for local road network maintenance for 2001 is paid;

— $44.9 million attributable to various overruns and unexpended appropriations in a group of government departments.

Debt service was increased by $246.0 million. This revision is attributable, by and large, to a weaker Canadian dollar than initially forecast in relation to the American dollar and the Japanese yen.

Table 2.1: Change in the 2000-2001 expenditure forecast[1]

	Program spending $M	Debt service $M	Total expenditures $M
Forecast established at the beginning of the year[2]	39,503.4	6,750.0	46,253.4
PLUS: Changes in the forecast			
— *Quarterly Presentation of Financial Transactions*, September 30, 2000: increase in expenditures	590.0	-	590.0
— 2001-2002 Budget Speech: impact of the measures announced	188.9	-	188.9
— Other additional expenditures	408.5	246.0	654.5
	1,187.4	246.0	1,433.4
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE	40,690.8	6,996.0	47,686.8

[1] Data excluding the consolidation of agencies and special funds.

[2] The initial forecast of $39,460.0 million was adjusted in order to present the 2000-2001 expenditures on the same basis as in 2001-2002. This adjustment has led to a $43.4 million increase in expenditures in 2000-2001 given that, under the family policy, certain measures formerly accounted for as deductions from income are being gradually replaced.

2. CHANGE IN PROGRAM SPENDING IN 2000-2001

Since the tabling of the *2000-2001 Estimates*, changes have occurred not only in the 2000-2001 program expenditure forecast but also in the results for the 1999-2000 fiscal year. Based on the revised data, Table 2.2 shows how probable spending in 2000-2001 compares with the 1999-2000 results.

Overall, expenditures increased by 4.9% in 2000-2001. Program spending rose by 5.1%, whereas debt service climbed 3.6%.

Table 2.2 Expenditure growth in 2000-2001

	2000-2001 Probable	1999-2000 Real	Change	
	$M	$M	$M	%
Program spending	40,690.8	38,704.8	1,986.0	5.1
Debt service	6,996.0	6,751.5	244.5	3.6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	47,686.8	45,456.3	2,230.5	4.9

3. SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES AUTHORIZED IN 2000-2001

The appropriations tabled in the National Assembly at the beginning of the 2000-2001 fiscal year stood at $46,509.8 million, including $39,759.8 million in respect of program spending and $6,750.0 million for debt service and interest on the Retirement Plans Account.

All told, the supplementary estimates tabled in the National Assembly for the 2000-2001 fiscal year amounted to $1,058.9 million, i.e. estimates totalling $615.0 million tabled in December 2000 and estimates of $443.9 million tabled in March 2001. These supplementary estimates were used to fund additional expenditures incurred during the year. Over half of the supplementary estimates are found in two portfolios, i.e. Santé et Services sociaux ($465.0 million) and Affaires municipales et Métropole ($159.1 million). The remaining supplementary estimates for 2000-2001 are found primarily in four portfolios: $95.0 million in Emploi et Solidarité sociale, $78.0 million in Finances, $63.7 million in Culture et Communications, and $51.4 million in Transports.

These supplementary estimates exclude estimates in the amount of $405.4 million authorized by special mandate No. 1 issued on March 9, 2001 for the payment of benefits and subsidies payable on or about April 1, 2001.

Permanent appropriations increased by $550.7 million. This change stemmed in part from a $304.7 million increase in the permanent appropriations pertaining to program spending, mainly because of the increase in the retirement plans and the increase in the provision for bad debts in the Revenu portfolio. The remaining portion resulted from the $246.0 million increase in the cost of debt service.

Table 2.3: Reconciliation between authorized appropriations and probable expenditure for 2000-2001

	Program spending	Debt service	Total expenditure
	$M	$M	$M
INITIAL APPROPRIATIONS	39,759.8	6,750.0	46,509.8
Supplementary Estimates #1 2000-2001[1]	615.0	-	615.0
Supplementary Estimates #2 2000-2001	443.9	-	443.9
Permanent appropriations: change	304.7	246.0	550.7
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	41,123.4	6,996.0	48,119.4
MINUS: Appropriations allocated to the capital budget			
- Loans, Investments and Advances	(531.0)	-	(531.0)
- Fixed assets	(157.1)	-	(157.1)
MINUS: Unexpended appropriations	(133.7)	-	(133.7)
PLUS: Depreciation expenditures[2]	345.8	-	345.8
PLUS: Adjustment[3]	43.4	-	43.4
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE	40,690.8	6,996.0	47,686.8

[1] The Supplementary Estimates #1 2000-2001 include estimates of $415.0 million and permanent appropriations of $200.0 million.

[2] Depreciation expenditures do not require appropriations as they do not result in expenditures and reflect the cost of using fixed assets authorized by estimates voted by the National Assembly.

[3] An adjustment was made in order to present the 2000-2001 expenditures on the same basis as in 2001-2002. This adjustment has led to a $43.4-million increase in expenditures in 2000-2001 given that, under the family policy, certain measures formerly accounted for as deductions from income are being gradually replaced.

CHAPTER 3

BREAKDOWN OF THE 2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET BY MAJOR CATEGORY AND BY BENEFICIARY

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BREAKDOWN OF THE 2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET BY MAJOR CATEGORY AND BY BENEFICIARY

This chapter presents expenditures by major category and by beneficiary. The categories reflect the nature of the government's spending while the beneficiaries indicate who receives the resources.

The expenditures presented in this chapter do not include consolidated agencies and special funds. Moreover, the breakdown of certain transfer expenditures by category is based on estimates and, consequently, may be revised from year to year.

1. OVERVIEW OF THE BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES

Breakdown of expenditures by supercategory

In Volumes I and II of the *Expenditure Budget*, the expenditures of each portfolio are broken down by supercategory. This breakdown reveals that the 2001-2002 expenditure budget is being allocated as follows: Transfer expenditures account for 71.4%, Debt Service, 14.7%, and operating activity expenditures and other categories, 13.9%.

Moreover, expenditures pertaining to the Transfer and Allocation to a Special Fund supercategories are broken down by category and by beneficiary.

Table 3.1 presents the breakdown of expenditures for all portfolios by supercategory and category.

Table 3.1: *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* by supercategory and category

	CATEGORIES							
	Remuneration	Operating	Capital	Interest	Support	Other	Total	
SUPERCATEGORIES	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	%
Remuneration	2,712.1	—	—	—	—	—	2,712.1	5.5
Operating	—	1,943.9	—	—	—	—	1,943.9	4.0
Transfer	20,354.0	2,959.8	1,331.9	1,582.7	8,864.6	—	35,093.0	71.3
Allocation to a Special Fund	378.9	213.2	224.5	125.4	858.5	—	1,800.5	3.7
Bad debts and other provisions	—	—	—	—	—	379.6	379.6	0.8
Program spending	23,445.0	5,116.9	1,556.4	1,708.1	9,723.1	379.6	41,929.1	85.3
Debt service	—	—	—	7,243.0	—	—	7,243.0	14.7
TOTAL	23,445.0	5,116.9	1,556.4	8,951.1	9,723.1	379.6	49,172.1	100.0

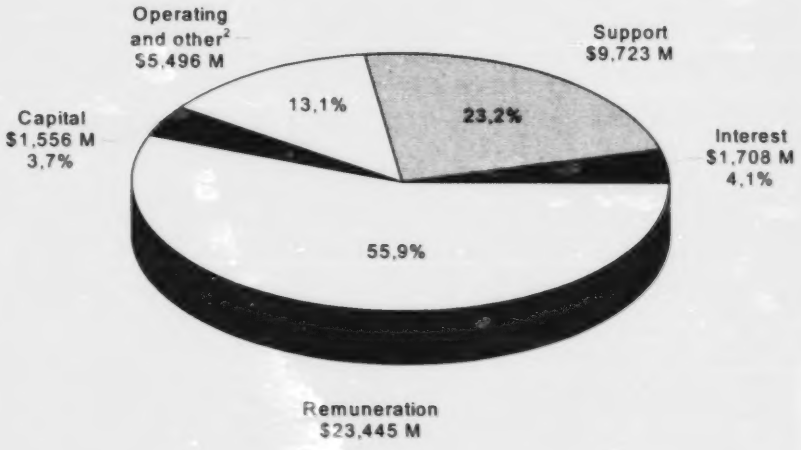
Breakdown of programs spending by category

Chart 3.1 shows the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* from the standpoint of the major categories in respect of program spending overall. Furthermore, Appendix A presents the breakdown of expenditures by major category in each portfolio.

Remuneration expenditures in 2001-2002 stand at $23,445.0 million and account for 55.9% of program spending. Remuneration encompasses salaries, employer contributions under retirement plans and contributions paid to the various government plans established and to the group insurance plans. It includes the remuneration of health professionals and employees in the health and social services network, the education networks and the public service.

Support expenditures total $9,723.1 million, or 23.2% of program spending. This category encompasses various other subsidies intended to provide an array of financial support for individuals, businesses, public and parapublic agencies and the government's other partners.

Chart 3.1: 2001-2002 program spending by major category: $41,929.1[1]



1 The figures in this chart are drawn from Table 3.1.

2 The operating expenditures include variations in the provisions for bad debts and other provisions.

Operating and other expenditures account for $5,496.5 million, or 13.1% of program spending. They include, in particular, the support and administration expenditures of departments and agencies, including the Contingency Fund, and of the education and health and social services networks. They also include expenditures inherent in the depreciation of capital investments of departments and agencies.

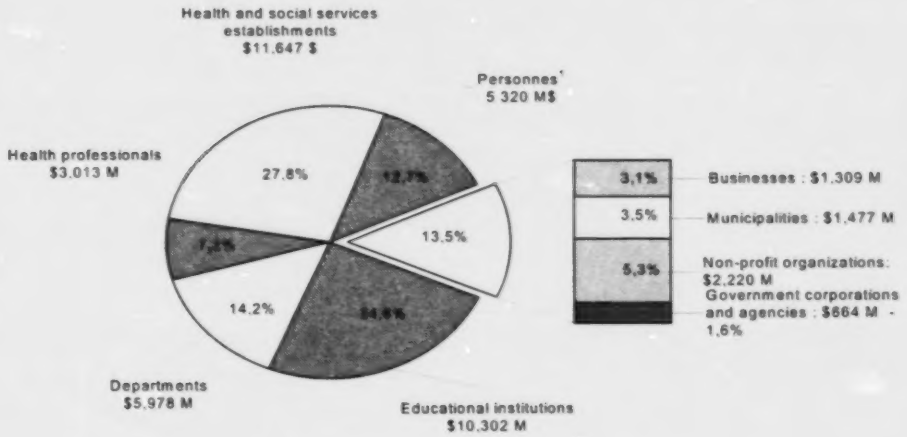
Capital expenditures total $1,556.4 million, or 3.7% of program spending. They include subsidized capital investments and sums paid into special funds in respect of the commitments inherent in their capital investments. The government subsidizes either the cost of the beneficiaries capital investments or repayment of the principal inherent in loans contracted by its partners. Interest expenditures on the subsidized debt account for 4.1% of program spending, or $1,708.1 million.

Breakdown of program spending by beneficiary

The groups of beneficiaries used to break down the transfer expenditures in the Estimates are as follows: health and social services establishments, educational institutions, individuals, municipalities, non-profit organizations, and government corporations and agencies.

Chart 3.2 breaks down 2001-2002 program spending by beneficiary. It includes the operating expenditures specific to the departments in order to represent the entire 2001-2002 program spending.

Chart 3.2: 2001-2002 program spending by beneficiary: $41,929.1 million



[1] This heading includes, among others, the employment assistance and financial assistance measures for social and economic integration and social protection of the Emploi et Solidarité sociale portfolio, the cost of the Québec health insurance plan (except for administration and remuneration of health professionals), family allowances, parental financial assistance in respect of child care expenses, student financial assistance, and legal aid.

Health and social services establishments with $11,646.6 million and educational institutions with $10,301.8 million account for 52.4% of the program spending forecast in 2001-2002.

Expenditures aimed at individuals stand at $5,319.5 million, or 12.7% of program spending. Remuneration of health professionals accounts for $3,012.9 billion and represents 7.2% of program spending.

Some 13.5% of program spending, equivalent to $5,670.6 million, is allocated for various other beneficiaries, i.e. businesses, municipalities, non-profit organizations and government corporations and agencies.

The expenditures of government departments total $5,977.7 million, or 14.2% of program spending.

Table 3.2 breaks down the 2001-2002 program spending forecast by beneficiary in the main portfolios.

Appendix B presents the breakdown of expenditures by beneficiary for each portfolio.

Table 3.2: Breakdown by beneficiary of program spending forecast in 2001-2002

	Santé et Services sociaux	Éducation	Emploi et Solidarité sociale	Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine	Other departments	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Departments: operating expenditures	108.5	196.7	585.3	46.4	5,040.8	5,977.7
Health and social services establishments	11,583.5	—	—	—	63.1	11,646.6
Health professionals	3,012.9	—	—	—	—	3,012.9
Educational institutions	—	10,126.2	96.7	—	78.9	10,301.8
Assistance for individuals	1,285.5	262.4	2,881.6	578.9	311.1	5,319.5
Assistance for businesses	124.9	—	70.6	148.6	965.3	1,309.4
Assistance for municipalities	—	—	0.5	—	1,476.6	1,477.1
Other beneficiaries	600.5	49.5	278.9	903.8	1,051.4	2,884.1
Program spending	16,715.8	10,634.8	3,913.6	1,677.7	8,987.2	41,929.1

Note: The totals may differ due to rounding.

2. REMUNERATION EXPENDITURES

Forecast expenditures for remuneration total $23,445.0 million in 2001-2002, or 55.9% of overall program spending.

In 2001-2002, the health and social services sector accounts for over 50% of remuneration expenditures. Such expenditures in the health and social services network stand at $8,974.6 million in 2001-2002 and those pertaining to health professionals, $3,012.9 million.

The education networks account for $7,877.0 million, or 33.6% of remuneration expenditures in 2001-2002.

The departments account for 13.2% of total remuneration expenditures.

Chart 3.3 shows the breakdown of these expenditures by beneficiary and department.

Chart 3.3: Remuneration expenditures in 2001-2002 by beneficiary: $23,445.0 million

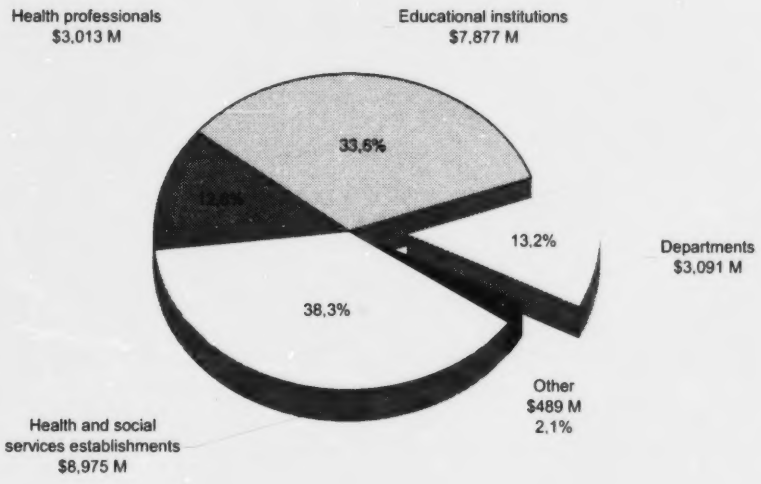


Table 3.3 presents the expenditures allocated to remuneration in 2001-2002 by major portfolio and by beneficiary.

Table 3.3: Remuneration expenditures forecast in 2001-2002[1]

	Salaries	Employer contributions			Total
		Retirement plans	Other	Subtotal	
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
SANTÉ ET SERVICES SOCIAUX					
Department	47.0	—	5.4	5.4	52.4
Health and social services establishments	7,648.6	468.3	857.7	1,326.0	8,974.6
Health professionals	3,012.9	—	—	—	3,012.9
Other beneficiaries	148.6	—	13.8	13.8	162.4
	10,857.1	468.3	876.9	1,345.2	12,202.3
ÉDUCATION					
Department	69.1	—	7.1	7.1	76.2
Educational institutions	6,676.9	537.2	662.9	1,200.1	7,877.0
Other beneficiaries	8.7	—	1.5	1.5	10.2
	6,754.7	537.2	671.5	1,208.7	7,963.4
EMPLOI ET SOLIDARITÉ SOCIALE					
Department	311.4	—	37.7	37.7	349.1
Other beneficiaries	7.0	—	0.9	0.9	7.9
	318.4	—	38.6	38.6	357.0
OTHER					
Departments	2,100.5	274.0	239.0	513.0	2,613.5
Other beneficiaries	260.5	19.0	29.3	48.3	308.8
	2,361.0	293.0	268.3	561.3	2,922.3
TOTAL	20,291.2	1,298.5	1,855.3	3,153.8	23,445.0
COMPARATIVE 2000-2001	19,538.1	1,188.4	1,770.4	2,958.8	22,496.9

[1] Includes the expenditures attributable to the Remuneration supercategory and the Remuneration category, the Transfer supercategory and the Allocation to a Special Fund supercategory.

The expenditures forecast in 2001-2002 are $948.1 million higher than comparative in 2000-2001. This increase is attributable to the following components: $753.1 million stems from salary increases and $195.0 million from the increase in employer contributions.

Total growth in remuneration expenditures in 2001-2002 in relation to 2000-2001 can be broken down as indicated below.

— A $419.1 million increase in the health and social services sector is due to salary adjustments stipulated in agreements concluded with salaried and professional health workers, the advancement of staff in the network in salary scales, and growth in the volume of prescriptions in pharmaceutical services.

— A $349.9 million increase in the education networks is attributable to the collective agreements and additional investments in the networks.

— A $179.2 million increase in government departments and agencies has resulted primarily from the salary increases granted.

3. OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Operating expenditures stand at $5,116.9 million in 2001-2002. Government departments account for 42.1% of the total, health and social services establishments, 38.9%, educational institutions, 16.0%, and other beneficiaries, 3.0%.

Chart 3.4 illustrates the breakdown of operating expenditures by beneficiary.

Chart 3.4: Operating expenditures in 2001-2002 by beneficiary: $5,116.9 million

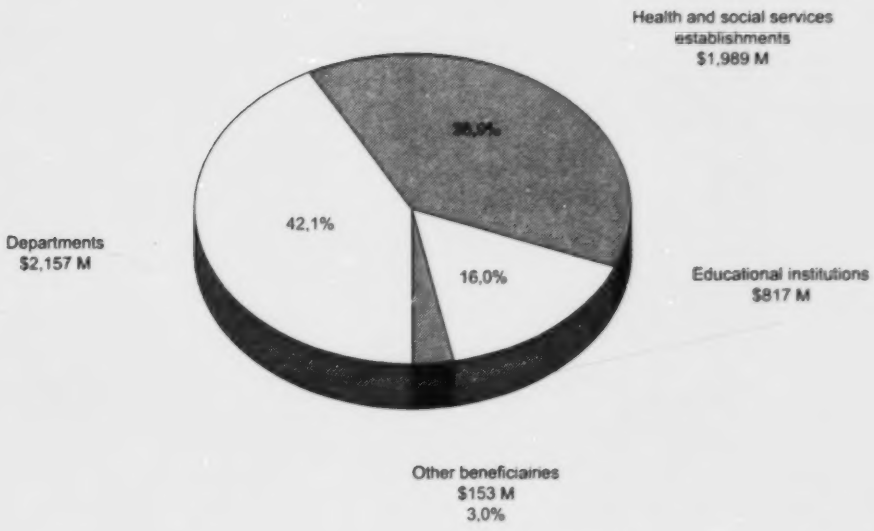


Table 3.4 presents the operating expenditures incurred by government departments and through transfer expenditures.

Table 3.4: Operating expenditures forecast in 2001-2002

	Operating[1]	Transfer		Total
		Networks	Other	
	$M	$M	$M	$M
SANTÉ ET SERVICES SOCIAUX				
Department	56.1	—	—	56.1
Health and social services establishments	—	1,989.3	—	1,989.3
Other beneficiaries	—	—	27.0	27.0
	56.1	1,989.3	27.0	2,072.4
ÉDUCATION				
Department	42.6	—	—	42.6
Educational institutions	—	817.1	—	817.1
Other beneficiaries	—	—	2.4	2.4
	42.6	817.1	2.4	862.1
EMPLOI ET SOLIDARITÉ SOCIALE				
Department	150.9	—	—	150.9
Other beneficiaries	—	—	1.7	1.7
	150.9	—	1.7	152.6
OTHER				
Departments	1,907.5	—	—	1,907.5
Other beneficiaries	—	—	122.3	122.3
	1,907.5	—	122.3	2,029.8
TOTAL	2,157.1	2,806.4	153.4	5,116.9
COMPARATIVE 2000-2001	2,161.9	2,595.5	147.8	4,905.2

[1] Including expenditures for the Operating category of the Allocation to a Special Fund supercategory.

Operating expenditures rose by $211.7 million in 2001-2002 in relation to 2000-2001 as a result of a $216.5 million increase in transfer expenditures and a $4.8 million decrease in government departments. The operating expenditures of the health and social services network and the education networks are up $210.9 million, while those associated with other beneficiaries have risen by $5.6 million.

This $211.7 million increase has resulted, by and large, from the following changes:

- the $151.6 million increase in the health and social services network is mainly due to the maintenance of the quality of services intended for various clienteles;

- the $70.5 million increase in the education networks is necessary to maintain and preserve the quality of instruction and broaden educational services;

- the $28.3 million increase in the Sécurité publique portfolio is attributable to additional resources allocated to the Sûreté du Québec, in particular to combat organized crime and to optimize the safety of the autoroute network;

- a $71.3 million decrease in the Contingency Fund in the Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique portfolio.

4. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures forecast for 2001-2002 stand at $1,566.4 million, up $32.9 million over the preceding fiscal year.

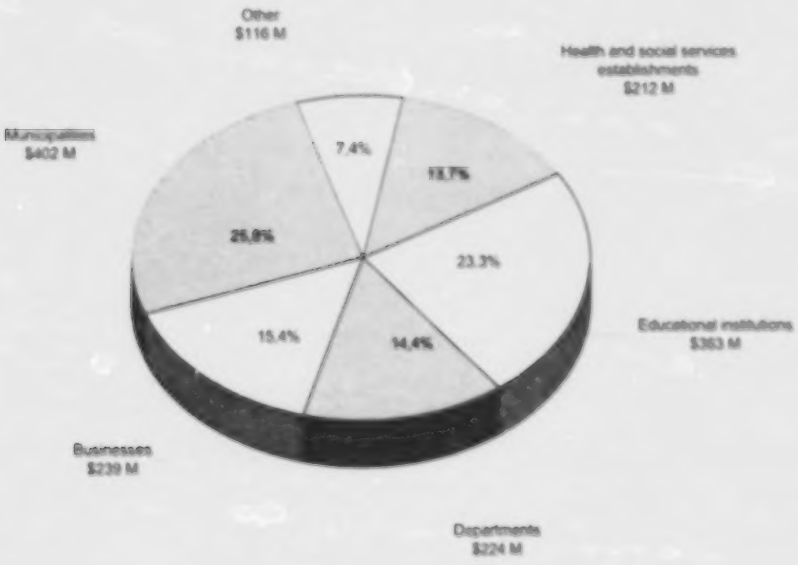
Just over half of the forecast budget is earmarked for the municipalities and educational institutions, which will receive $401.6 million with 25.8% and $363.2 million with 23.3%, respectively.

Businesses will receive $239.3 million, or 15.4% of the total, and health and social services establishments, $212.2 million, or 13.7%.

Departments and other beneficiaries share the remaining capital expenditures, i.e. $224.5 million with 14.4% and $115.6 million with 7.4%, respectively. For purposes of illustration, other beneficiaries include individuals, non-profit organizations and government corporations and agencies.

Chart 3.5 provides a comprehensive breakdown of capital expenditures by beneficiary.

Chart 3.5: Capital expenditures by beneficiary: $1,556.4 million



Capital expenditures are allocated according to the government's three main avenues for intervention: expenditures for repayment of principal on the subsidized debt, expenditures allocated to special funds administered by the departments, and expenditures used for other subsidized capital investments.

Expenditures for repayment of principal on the subsidized debt are on the order of $957.4 million in 2001-2002 and account for 61.5% of all capital expenditures.

Expenditures earmarked for the special funds administered by government departments stand at $224.5 million with 14.4% of the total. Subsidized capital investments stand at $374.5 million with 24.1% of the total.

Chart 3.6 breaks down capital expenditures according to the government's main allocation categories.

Chart 3.6: Capital expenditures forecast in 2001-2002: $1,556.4 million

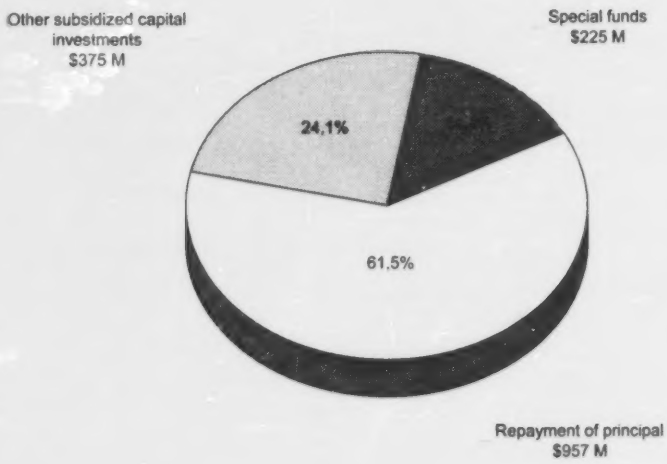


Table 3.5 presents the capital expenditures forecast in 2001-2002.

Table 3.5: Capital expenditures forecast in 2001-2002 by beneficiary

	Special funds[1]	Subsidized capital investments		Total
		Repayment of principal	Other	
	$M	$M	$M	$M
SANTÉ ET SERVICES SOCIAUX				
Health and social services establishments	—	192.4	19.8	212.2
Other beneficiaries	—		2.6	2.6
	—	192.4	22.4	214.8
ÉDUCATION				
Educational institutions	—	347.8	15.4	363.2
Other beneficiaries	—		2.0	2.0
	—	347.8	17.4	365.2
OTHER				
Departments	224.5		—	224.5
Assistance for businesses	—	9.2	230.1	239.3
Assistance for municipalities	—	357.1	44.5	401.6
Other beneficiaries	—	50.9	60.1	111.0
	224.5	417.2	334.7	976.4
TOTAL	224.5	957.4	374.5	1,556.4
COMPARATIVE 2000-2001	280.9	798.3	444.3	1,523.5

[1] Including the expenditures of the Capital category of the Transfer and Allocation to a Special Fund supercategories.

Capital expenditures of the special funds

The funds allocated in respect of the capital expenditures of the special funds have decreased by $56.4 million, from $280.9 million in 2000-2001 to $224.5 million in 2001-2002.

This change stems primarily from the termination of the operations of the Special Local Activities Financing Fund, which led to an $88.2 million reduction in expenditures in relation to the previous fiscal year. However, the expenditures attributable to the Road Network Preservation and Improvement Fund increased by $34.4 million.

Expenditures for repayment of principal

The expenditures for repayment of principal serve to cover the funding of the government's share of capital investments subsidized by debt service. This mode of intervention applies to the capital investments made by school boards, Cegeps, universities, health and social services establishments, to municipalities in the case of public transportation and sewage treatment, and to cultural institutions in the case of cultural facilities.

For these sectors, completed capital investment projects are financed through long-term borrowings. The repayment schedule may extend over a 25-year period, depending on the circumstances. To cover its share, the government undertakes to repay all or part of the principal.

Expenditures pertaining to the repayment of the principal rose from $798.3 million in 2000-2001 to $957.4 million in 2001-2002, a $159.1 million increase, which is attributable, by and large, to:

- a $67.8 million increase in construction work carried out under the investment plans of establishments in the health and social services network, the school boards, Cegeps and universities;

- a $97.7 million increase in the Affaires municipales et de la Métropole portfolio, which stems primarily from the inclusion in the Québec Sewage Treatment Program of expenditures previously financed by the Special Local Activities Financing Fund;

- a $20.4 million increase in the Transports portfolio, which is attributable, by and large, to the investment needed to begin construction of the metro to Laval;

- a $27.0 million decrease in respect of the Société de la faune et des parcs du Québec resulting from a one-off payment made in 2000-2001 by the Société des établissements de plein air du Québec (SÉPAQ), in particular to repay loans contracted with a view to enhancing park infrastructure.

Other subsidized capital investments

Expenditures for other subsidized capital investments fell from $444.3 million in 2000-2001 to $374.5 million in 2001-2002, down $69.8 million. This decrease results from two measures announced in the 2001-2002 Budget Speech, the budgetary impact of which is confined to fiscal year 2000-2001.

5. INTEREST EXPENDITURES

Interest expenditures are not only in program spending but also in debt service.

Interest expenditures assumed by the government stand at $8,951.1 million for 2001-2002, compared with $8,454.4 million the preceding year. They account for 18.2% of overall expenditures forecast in 2001-2002.

Interest expenditures include expenditures allocated to subsidized debt service and expenditures applied to interest payments on government debt.

Expenditures allocated to subsidized debt service total $1,708.1 million in 2001-2002, as against $1,458.4 million in 2000-2001. As noted in section 1 of this chapter, these expenditures account for 4.1% of program spending in 2000-2001. However, their relative weight is 3.5% when they are considered in relation to overall government expenditures.

Forecast expenditures in respect of interest on government debt stand at $7,243.0 million, as against $6,996.0 million for 2000-2001. The payment of interest calculated on government debt accounts for 14.7% of the expenditure budget.

Chart 3.7 illustrates interest expenditures as a share of total government expenditures.

Chart 3.7: Interest expenditures as a share of total expenditures in 2001-2002: $8,951.1 million

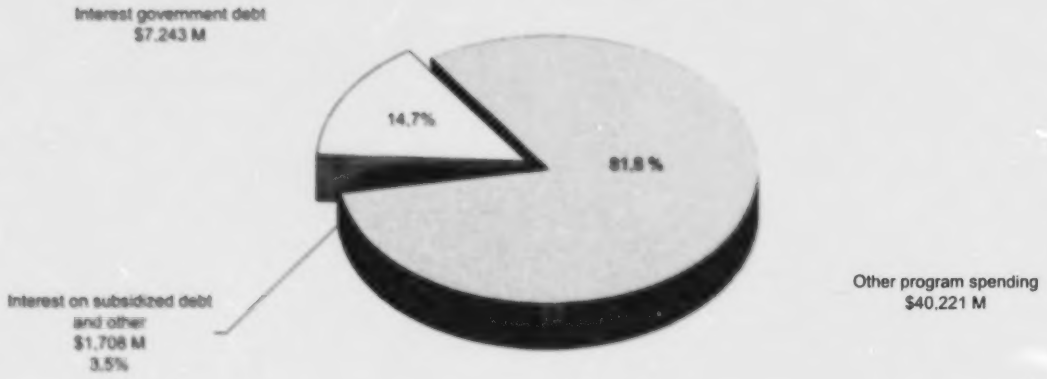


Table 3.6 provides a breakdown for 2001-2002 of the interest expenditures calculated on government debt and on subsidized debt.

Table 3.6: Interest expenditures forecast in 2001-2002

	Subsidized and other debt[1]	Government debt	Total
	$M	$M	$M
SANTÉ ET SERVICES SOCIAUX			
Health and social services establishments	324.1	—	324.1
	324.1	—	324.1
ÉDUCATION			
Educational institutions	666.0	—	666.0
	666.0	—	666.0
OTHER			
Departments	125.4	—	125.4
Assistance for municipalities	489.0	—	489.0
Other beneficiaries	103.6	—	103.6
	718.0	—	718.0
PROGRAM SPENDING	1,708.1	—	1,708.1
DEBT SERVICE			
Direct debt	—	4,632.0	4,632.0
Retirement Plans Account	—	2,611.0	2,611.0
	—	7,243.0	7,243.0
TOTAL	1,708.1	7,243.0	8,951.1
COMPARATIVE 2000-2001	1,458.4	6,996.0	8,454.4

[1] Including the expenditures for the Interest category of the Transfer supercategory and the Allocation to a Special Fund supercategory.

Interest on government debt

Interest expenditures on government debt amount to $7,243.0 million in 2001-2002, up $247.0 million over the previous year. They include two components: interest expenses attributable to the direct debt and those attributable to the Retirement Plans Account.

Financial expenses attributable to the direct debt stand at $4,632.0 million for 2001-2002. Financial expenses attributable to the Retirement Plans Account are forecast at $2,611.0 million for 2001-2002.

Interest payments on direct debt have increased by $198.0 million following deposits to the Fonds d'amortissement des régimes de retraite and changes in exchange rates. Moreover, interest expenditures in respect of the Retirement Plans Account have decreased by $49.0 million in 2001-2002.

Interest on subsidized debt

As Chart 3.8 indicates, interest on subsidized debt totals $1,708.1 million for fiscal 2001-2002. The beneficiaries are indicated below:

- educational institutions are receiving $666.0 million, equivalent to 39.0% of total subsidized interest expenditures;
- municipalities are receiving $489.0 million, or 28.6% of the total;
- health and social services establishments are receiving $324.1 million, or 19.0% of the total;
- other beneficiaries are receiving $103.6 million, or 6.1% of the total;
- government departments are receiving $125.4 million, or 7.3% of the total.

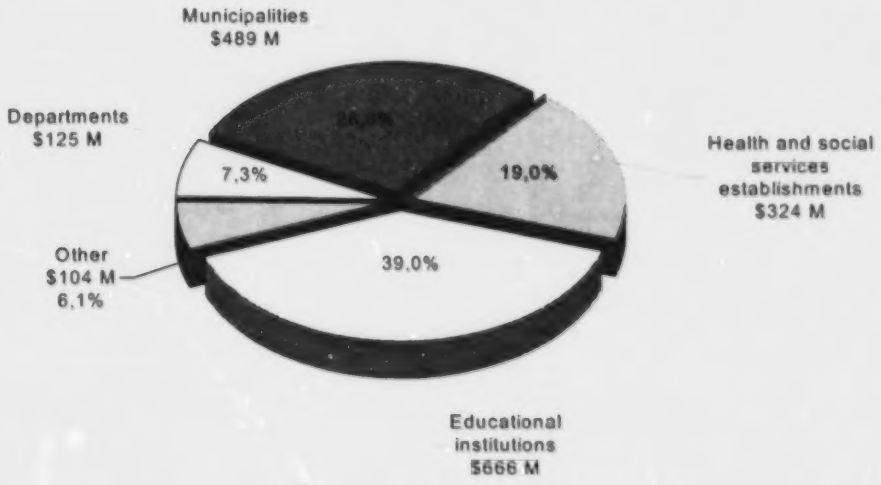
Interest on subsidized debt stands at $1,708.1 million for 2001-2002, compared with $1,458.4 million in 2000-2001, a $249.7-million increase. Three main components explain this growth:

— a $216.0 million increase in the Affaires municipales et de la Métropole portfolio, which stems primarily from the inclusion in the Québec Sewage Treatment Program of expenditures previously financed by the Special Local Activities Financing Fund;

— $14.4 million is assigned to defray the interest costs resulting from additional borrowing contracted by education network establishments;

— $9.3 million is allocated to cover the additional interest costs incurred in the Road Network Preservation and Improvement Fund of the ministère des Transports.

Chart 3.8: Interest expenditures on the subsidized debt by beneficiary: $1,708.1 million



6. SUPPORT EXPENDITURES

Expenditures in the Support category encompass various support and assistance programs mainly intended for individuals, non-profit organizations, businesses and municipalities. They specifically include:

— in the Santé et Services sociaux portfolio, the Medical Assistance and Prescription Drug Insurance programs administered by the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec and assistance for family-type resources and community organizations and auxiliary subsidies for the health and social services network;

— in the Éducation portfolio, the School Transportation Program and the Student Financial Assistance Program;

— in the Emploi et Solidarité sociale portfolio, financial assistance and employment assistance measures;

— in the Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine portfolio, child allowance programs and support for early childhood centres and other child care services;

— in other portfolios, programs such as:

-assistance for social housing and home improvement managed by the Société d'habitation du Québec;

-financial compensation programs in the ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole;

-the financial assistance for farmers and for agri-food businesses programs of the ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation;

-the municipal public transportation assistance programs of the ministère des Transports;

-the financial assistance for the manufacturing and commercial sectors and for the development of external trade program of the ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce;

-financial support for the development of research and innovation in the Recherche, Science et Technologie portfolio.

Table 3.7: Support expenditures forecast in 2001-2002

	Transfer	Other[1]	Total
	$M	**$M**	**$M**
SANTÉ ET SERVICES SOCIAUX			
Health and social services establishments	83.2	—	83.2
Assistance for individuals	1,177.6	—	1,177.6
Other beneficiaries	641.4	—	641.4
	1,902.2	—	1,902.2
ÉDUCATION			
Educational institutions	402.9	—	402.9
Assistance for individuals	262.3	—	262.3
Other beneficiaries	34.9	—	34.9
	700.1	—	700.1
EMPLOI ET SOLIDARITÉ SOCIALE			
Educational institutions	—	96.7	96.7
Assistance for individuals	2,519.1	362.5	2,881.6
Other beneficiaries	12.8	327.5	340.3
	2,531.9	786.7	3,318.6
FAMILLE, ENFANCE ET CONDITION FÉMININE			
Assistance for individuals	578.9	—	578.9
Other beneficiaries	1,027.4	—	1,027.4
	1,606.3	—	1,606.3
OTHER			
Assistance for businesses	706.5	14.7	721.2
Assistance for municipalities	589.6	1.2	590.8
Assistance for individuals	244.3	—	244.3
Other beneficiaries	583.7	55.9	639.6
	2,124.1	71.8	2,195.9
TOTAL	8,864.6	858.5	9,723.1
COMPARATIVE 2000-2001	9,087.4	884.3	9,971.7

[1] Including the expenditures of the Support category of the Allocation to a Special Fund supercategory.

Support expenditures total $9,723.1 million in 2001-2002, compared with $9,971.7 million in 2000-2001. The $248.6 million reduction in expenditures is attributable, by and large, to the changes indicated below.

Reductions

— In the Emploi et Solidarité sociale portfolio, a $180.0 million reduction stems primarily from the anticipated decrease in the number of households receiving income security in 2001-2002 in relation to the previous year.

— In the ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation, a $112.9 million decrease is attributable to unusual needs with respect to crop insurance in 2000-2001, the establishment of the Financière agricole du Québec starting in 2001-2002, and the government's commitment to grant the agency an annual budget allowance of $300.0 million over a seven-year period.

— In the ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole, an $84.8 million decrease is due, by and large, to the non-recurrence of amounts earmarked for certain measures, including those pertaining to the transition and reinforcement of urban centres and regional county municipalities (RCMs).

— In the ministère de l'Environnement, a $40.1 million reduction stems primarily from the addition of non-recurring amounts in 2000-2001, especially with a view to supporting the development of National Capital and to covering the needs of the Régie des installations olympiques.

Increases

— In the Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine portfolio, a $115.9 million increase is attributable to broadening of the reception capacity of the educational child care services network, the annualization of the implementation of the program to provide places at reduced rates for children under 24 months of age and the effect of the ongoing adjustment of remuneration of staff and officials responsible for educational child care services.

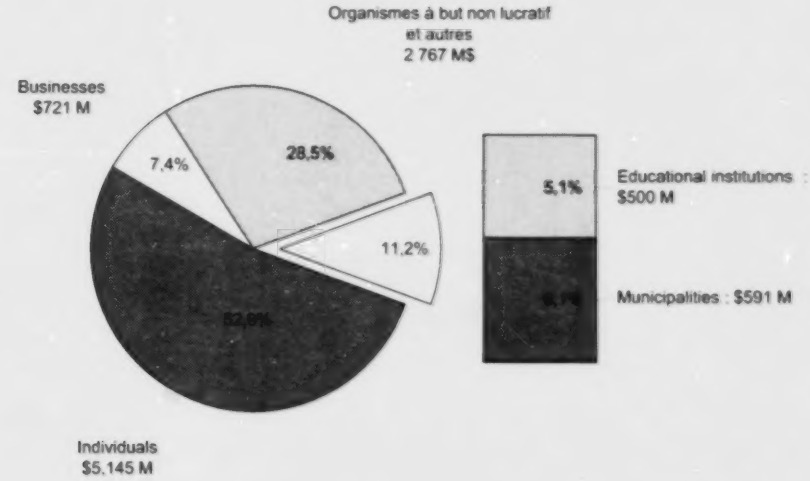
— In the ministère de l'Éducation, a $63.0 million increase stems primarily from anticipated enhancements in the student financial assistance program, support for partners in the educational sector and assistance in respect of school bus transportation.

— In the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, a $120.2 million increase is attributable, by and large, to the rising cost of the pharmaceutical services and drug program for the elderly and income security beneficiaries.

— In the ministère des Régions, support expenditures have increased by $34.7 million because of the implementation of the Plan d'action pour les régions ressources.

Over half the support expenditures are paid to individuals, who are expected to receive $5,144.8 million in 2001-2002, or 52.9% of such expenditures. Chart 3.9 illustrates the breakdown of support expenditures among the beneficiaries.

Chart 3.9: Breakdown of 2001-2002 support expenditures by beneficiary: $9,723.1 million



7. EXPENDITURES PERTAINING TO THE PROVISION FOR BAD DEBTS AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Table 3.8 presents the expenditures inherent in the change in the provision for bad debts and the provision for losses on financial initiatives guaranteed by the government. They are grouped together in the Bad Debts and Other Provisions supercategory. For 2001-2002, they stand at $379.6 million, compared with $425.4 million for fiscal 2000-2001.

Provision for bad debts

In 2001-2002, expenditures related to the change in the provision for bad debts total $318.7 million, down $36.1 million in relation to the previous year. This reduction results from the change in the provision for bad debts in the ministère du Revenu.

Provision for losses on financial initiatives guaranteed by the government

Expenditures in respect of losses on financial initiatives guaranteed by the government have fallen by $9.7 million to $60.9 million in 2001-2002. The reduction, in the ministère de l'Éducation, is attributable to a reduction in losses on student loans contracted in financial institutions.

Table 3.8: Expenditures pertaining to the 2001-2002 provisions for bad debts and other provisions

	Bad debts	Losses on financial initiatives guaranteed by the government	Total
	$M	$M	$M
Éducation	62.6	15.3	77.9
Emploi et Solidarité sociale	34.8	—	34.8
Finances	—	44.0	44.0
Revenu	203.0	—	203.0
Other departments	18.3	1.6	19.9
TOTAL	318.7	60.9	379.6
COMPARATIVE 2000-2001	354.8	70.6	425.4

Breakdown of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* by major category ($ millions)

	Remuneration	Operating[1]	Capital	Interest	Support	Total
National Assembly[2]	61.6	22.3	—	—	0.1	84.0
Personnes désignées par l'Assemblée nationale	26.7	14.2	—	—	2.7	43.6
Affaires municipales et Métropole	68.0	29.0	265.1	474.3	609.5	1,445.9
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	154.4	51.1	43.4	—	378.3	627.2
Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique	395.0	151.0	1.3	0.2	10.6	558.1
Conseil exécutif	26.7	19.8	—	—	24.6	71.1
Culture et Communications	133.6	96.9	41.4	52.2	155.8	479.9
Éducation	7,963.4	940.1	365.2	666.0	700.1	10,634.8
Emploi et Solidarité sociale	357.0	187.4	46.2	4.4	3,318.6	3,913.6
Environnement	101.2	42.0	10.2	0.8	39.8	194.0
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine	29.8	16.6	25.0	—	1,606.3	1,677.7
Faune et Parcs	56.2	31.9	1.9	0.1	23.9	114.0
Finances	93.0	152.7	143.8	—	181.6	571.1
Industrie et Commerce	48.3	34.1	—	0.3	61.4	144.1
Justice	298.4	143.9	0.5	—	25.9	468.7
Recherche, Science et Technologie	19.4	8.5	—	—	193.6	221.5
Régions	12.1	10.2	3.9	—	168.1	194.3
Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration	109.6	46.0	—	—	24.5	180.1
Relations internationales	49.5	32.1	1.1	0.4	22.5	105.6
Ressources naturelles	125.4	103.7	41.4	0.1	39.8	310.4
Revenu	302.0	352.6	24.7	4.5	0.1	683.9
Santé et Services sociaux	12,202.3	2,072.4	214.8	324.1	1,902.2	16,715.8
Sécurité publique	474.5	245.1	3.8	0.2	22.0	745.6
Tourisme, Loisir et Sport	24.6	28.7	7.4	4.3	73.8	138.8
Transports	270.9	648.0	315.3	176.2	121.1	1,531.5
Travail	41.4	16.2	—	—	16.2	73.8
Program spending	23,445.0	5,496.5	1,556.4	1,708.1	9,723.1	41 929.1
Government debt service	—	—	—	7,243.0	—	7,243.0
Total expenditures	23,445.0	5,496.5	1556.4	8,951.1	9,723.1	49,172.1

[1] This item includes the provision for bad debt and other provisions.
[2] Volume I provides information on the estimates and expenditures of the National Assembly and the Persons Appointed by the National Assembly.

Breakdown of the 2001-2002 program spending by beneficiary ($ millions)

	Departments[1]	Health and social services establishments	Educational institutions	Persons	Municipalities	Businesses	Other[2]	Total
National Assembly[3]	83.9	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	84.0
Personnes désignées par l'Assemblée nationale[3]	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	43.6
Affaires municipales et Métropole	61.6	-	0.3	136.9	1,064.8	16.6	165.7	1,445.9
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	159.2	-	3.9	-	4.4	405.4	54.3	627.2
Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique	526.8	1.4	19.3	-	0.8	3.7	6.1	558.1
Conseil exécutif	46.5	-	0.3	-	-	3.4	20.9	71.1
Culture et Communications	97.8	-	0.6	8.3	38.6	40.9	293.7	479.9
Éducation	196.7	-	10,126.2	262.4	-	-	49.5	10,634.8
Emploi et Solidarité sociale	585.3	-	96.7	2,881.6	0.5	70.6	278.9	3,913.6
Environnement	143.0	-	-	-	18.6	2.0	30.4	194.0
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine	46.4	-	-	578.9	-	148.6	903.8	1,677.7
Faune et Parcs	88.1	-	-	8.0	5.2	-	12.7	114.0
Finances	203.8	-	-	35.1	1.0	273.0	58.2	571.1
Industrie et Commerce	82.4	-	-	-	-	49.3	12.4	144.1
Justice	327.9	-	-	64.3	-	-	76.5	468.7
Recherche, Science et Technologie	22.8	59.9	47.8	40.8	-	5.3	44.9	221.5
Régions	22.4	0.2	0.7	-	4.7	91.5	74.8	194.3
Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration	155.6	-	0.4	12.2	0.6	-	11.3	180.1
Relations internationales	83.1	-	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	19.5	105.6
Ressources naturelles	226.3	-	1.5	-	1.5	44.9	36.2	310.4
Revenu	683.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	683.9
Santé et Services sociaux	106.5	11,583.5	-	4,298.4	-	124.9	600.5	16,715.8
Sécurité publique	723.6	-	2.9	2.9	15.5	-	0.7	745.6
Tourisme, Loisir et Sport	47.1	1.6	-	-	1.6	11.0	77.5	138.8
Transports	1 156.6	-	0.6	0.3	319.2	18.2	36.6	1,531.5
Travail	57.6	-	-	-	-	-	16.2	73.8
Total expenditures	**5,977.7**	**11,646.6**	**10,301.8**	**8,332.4**	**1,477.1**	**1,309.4**	**2,884.1**	**41,929.1**

[1] Including expenditures accounted for in the special funds.

[2] Including non-profit organizations and government corporations and agencies.

[3] Volume I provides information on the estimates and expenditures of the National Assembly and the Persons Appointed by the National Assembly.

CHAPTER 4

STAFF LEVEL AS SHOWN IN THE *2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET*

CHAPTER 4

STAFF LEVEL AS SHOWN IN THE *2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET*

This chapter examines the full-time and casual employees of departments and agencies appearing in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*. First, it situates staff in government departments and agencies in relation to the public and parapublic sectors overall. Next, it describes staffing changes in departments and agencies over the past 10 years, then reviews staffing changes during the 2000-2001 fiscal year and forecast staff levels for 2001-2002. The final sections deal with actions taking to rejuvenate the public service and to hire student trainees.

Employees are counted on the basis of full-time equivalent (FTE) positions calculated for each budget year. The FTE is a measurement that expresses work performance in terms of a full-time employee.

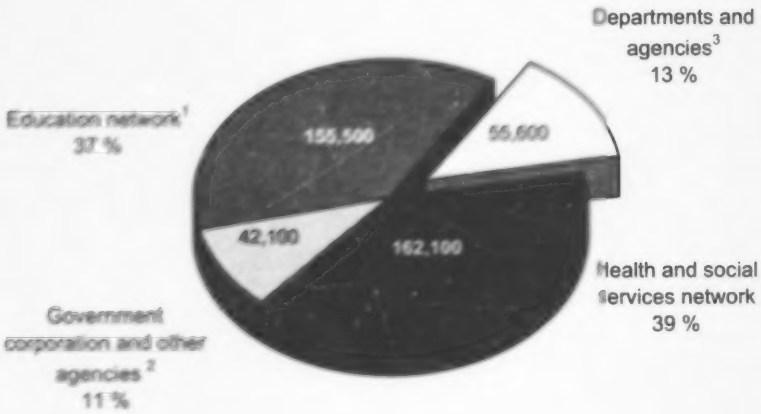
1. STAFF LEVEL IN THE PUBLIC AND PARAPUBLIC SECTORS IN 2000-2001

Total employment in the public and parapublic sectors stands at 415,300 FTEs in 2000-2001. Chart 4.1 presents a breakdown of employees in the various sectors. Staff level in the departments and agencies presented in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* totals some 55,600 FTEs, equivalent to 13% of all public and parapublic employees.

There are an estimated 162,100 FTEs in the health and social services network and an estimated 155,500 FTEs in the education network. The two networks account for over 75% of employees in the sectors overall. Staffing of government corporations and other agencies is nearly 42,100 FTEs, or 11% of the total of all sectors.

Only part of public and parapublic sectors employees are subject to the *Public Service Act*, i.e. 63,526 FTEs in 2000-2001. The employees are found mainly in the departments and agencies presented in Volume II of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* and in certain government corporations and other government agencies. Appendix A illustrates this breakdown and compares employees covered by the Act with those not covered for both sectors.

Chart 4.1: Breakdown of public and parapublic employees in 2000-2001 (FTEs)



1 Including school boards, public colleges and universities.
2 Including government corporations, agencies performing fiduciary activities, and consolidated agencies.
3 The utilized staff level in the departments and agencies stands at 55,639 FTEs in 2000-2001. This forecast includes the special funds and the GST administration account.

2. STAFF LEVEL OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

The overall staff level of government departments and agencies decreased during the 1990s, from 60,148 FTEs in 1990-1991 to 55,639 FTEs in 2000-2001, a drop of 4,509 FTEs. Staffing additions in certain budget years nonetheless marked the reduction.

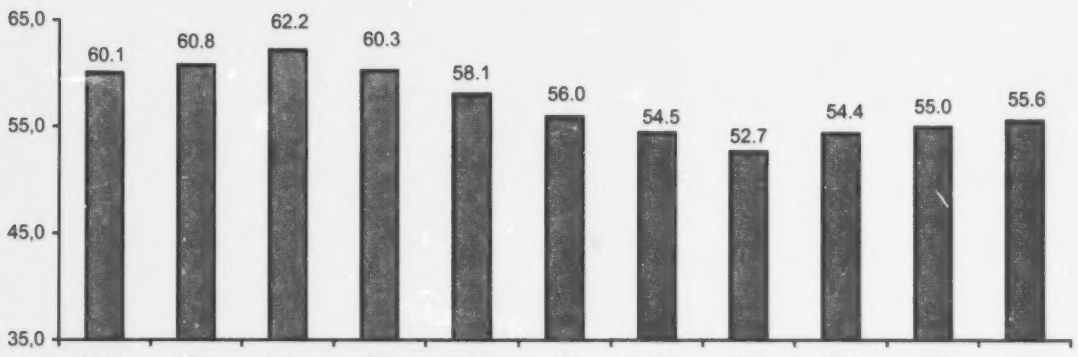
For example, staffing additions were approved in 1991-1992 and 1992-1993 for the implementation of the Canada-Quebec Accord Relating to Immigration and Temporary Admission of Immigrants and the ministère du Revenu's launching of the QST and takeover of GST administration.

Between 1992-1993 and 1997-1998, staff level fell by nearly 9,500 FTEs, and then rose overall by nearly 2,900 FTEs in subsequent years.

The upturn in staffing in 1998-1999 resulted, in particular, from the Canada-Quebec Labour Market Development Agreement. Moreover, the intensification of operations related to the recovery of revenues due to the government, e.g. tax avoidance in the ministère du Revenu, the recovery of bad debts and the fight against unreported work in the construction industry explain, by and large, staffing increases in the years 1998-1999 to 2000-2001.

Chart 4.2 shows the changes in utilized staff level in government departments and agencies since 1990-1991. A detailed table in Appendix B compares the utilized staff level over the past decade in relation to forecast staff level.

Chart 4.2: Changes in department and agency staff levels (thousands of FTEs)[1]



[1] The data reflect the utilized staff level and are presented for each of the years on the same basis as data for 2001-2002.

3. FORECAST STAFF LEVEL IN 2000-2001

Adjustments have been made to the staff level appearing in the *2000-2001 Expenditure Budget* in order to present the data on the same basis as in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*. The adjustments affect the portfolios indicated below.

— Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation: a withdrawal of 613 FTEs in the wake of the establishment of the Financière agricole as a subsidized agency. The Financière agricole has resulted from the merger of the Société de financement agricole and the Régie des assurances agricoles du Québec.

— Culture and Communications: a withdrawal of 51 FTEs as a result of the conversion of the Régie du cinéma into a non-subsidized agency that no longer appears in Volume II of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*.

— Santé et Services sociaux: a withdrawal of 56 FTEs in the wake of a staff transfer to the Corporation d'hébergement du Québec, which is not included in Volume II of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*.

During the 2000-2001 fiscal year, the staff level in certain departments was adjusted, leading to an 881 FTEs overall increase in the 2000-2001 comparative staff level. After the adjustments indicated below, the 2000-2001 comparative staff level stands at 56,334 FTEs.

— Sécurité publique: an increase of 245 FTEs, including 152 FTEs for the implementation of the plan to reinforce the fight against organized crime and 62 FTEs in the Sûreté du Québec to optimize safety on the Québec autoroute network.

— Justice: an increase of 187 FTEs, including 90 FTEs to support the judiciary, 31 FTEs for the fight against organized crime and the implementation of a multisectoral agreement on the reporting of sexual assault, and 27 FTEs in respect of the family mediation program.

— Tourisme, Loisir et Sport: an increase of 100 FTEs in order to consolidate tourist information service.

— Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine: an increase of 71 FTEs to ensure the implementation of and follow-up to the family policy.

— Recherche, Science et Technologie: an increase of 67 FTEs in order to complete the department's establishment.

— Santé et Services sociaux: an increase of 53 FTEs related to the shift in the department's role in relation to that of the regional boards and establishments in the network.

— Travail: an increase of 50 FTEs, including 32 FTEs in the ministère du Travail and 18 FTEs in the Commission de l'équité salariale, in order to provide the necessary resources to assume the obligations inherent in their respective mission.

Table 4.1 summarizes the changes made to the initial forecast staff level for 2000-2001 for purposes of comparison with the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*.

Table 4.1: 2000-2001 comparative staff level (FTEs) appearing in the *Expenditure Budget*

2000-2001 STAFF LEVEL IN THE *2000-2001 ESTIMATES*		56,173
Adjustments:		
— Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation: establishment of the Financière agricole du Québec	(613)	
— Culture et Communications: conversion of the Régie du cinéma into a non-subsidized agency	(51)	
— Santé et Services sociaux: staff transfer to the Corporation d'hébergement du Québec	(56)	
		(720)
2000-2001 ADJUSTED STAFF LEVEL		55,453
Adjustments during the fiscal year:		
— Sécurité publique: reinforcement of the fight against organized crime and police security on the Québec autoroute network	245	
— Justice: support for the judiciary and other	187	
— Tourisme, Loisir et Sport: consolidation of tourist information service	100	
— Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine: implementation of and follow-up to the family policy	71	
— Recherche, Science et Technologie: completion of the department's establishment	67	
— Santé et Services sociaux: repositioning of the department in relation to the network	53	
— Travail: additional resources to assume the obligations inherent in its mission	50	
— Various departments	108	
		881
2000-2001 COMPARATIVE STAFF LEVEL IN THE *2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET*		56,334

4. FORECAST STAFF LEVEL IN 2001-2002

The forecast staff level for 2001-2002 is slightly higher, i.e. up 152 FTEs, than the 2000-2001 comparative staff level. The increases are found in the portfolios indicated below.

— Sécurité publique: an increase of 49 FTEs, including 46 FTEs in the Sûreté du Québec to optimize security on the Québec autoroute network.

— Justice: an increase of 47 FTEs, including 33 FTEs for the Bureau de traitement des infractions et des amendes.

— Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine: an increase of 31 FTEs to ensure the implementation of and follow-up to the family policy.

Table 4.2 summarizes the main changes in forecast staff level between the 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 budget years. Appendix C presents a breakdown by department.

Table 4.2: Forecast staff level (FTEs) in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*

2000-2001 COMPARATIVE STAFF LEVEL		56,334
Adjustments forecast for fiscal 2001-2002		
— Sécurité publique	49	
— Justice	47	
— Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine	31	
— Various departments	25	
		152
2000-2001 FORECAST STAFF LEVEL		56,486

5. RECRUITMENT AND REJUVENATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE

During the 2000-2001 fiscal year, the Secrétarait du Conseil du trésor pursued its efforts to encourage government departments and agencies to hold employment competitions governed by minimal admission criteria, with a view to rejuvenating the public service. To this end, for the second consecutive year, employment competitions reserved for the graduates of educational institutions were organized. In December 2000 and February 2001, 14 competitions were held reserved for university graduates.

The employment competitions governed by minimal admission criteria account for approximately 80% of new employees taking up their duties in 2000-2001. As a result of these efforts, 59% of the employees recruited in 2000-2001 were under the age of 35, except for appointments made in conjunction with competitions held for long-time casual employees.

Given the broadening of the merit system to include casual positions and in order to meet the overall needs of the public service, a sweeping public recruiting operation will begin in 2001-2002 by means of employment competitions governed by minimal admission criteria, thus allowing for the establishment of capability statement lists in all job grades.

6. STUDENT TRAINEES ENGAGED IN A STUDY PROGRAM

The number of student trainees in the public service almost tripled between 1996-1997 and 1999-2000. The increase is attributable to the allocation by the government of additional funding in this respect, combined with the funds earmarked in their budgets by departments and agencies.

Starting in 2001-2002, the government will allocate $2 million a year in order to allow for the hiring of 1,200 student trainees in each of the next three years. This investment reflects the policy direction adopted by the government aimed at increasing the number of on-the-job training sessions and work-study programs. Moreover, in addition to benefiting students in the pursuit of their studies, the hiring of student trainees makes it possible to interest future graduates in the possibility of a career in the public service. This initiative is of strategic importance given that the public service will undergo extensive staff turnover in the coming years.

Table 4.3: Number of student trainees hired by the public service in conjunction with a study program

	Student trainees	Amount allocated
1996-1997	341	—
1997-1998	596	$1.2 million
1998-1999	962	$2.9 million
1999-2000	932	$1.8 million
2000-2001	940	$1.5 million
2001-2002	1,200	$2.0 million

7. SUMMER STUDENTS AND INTERNS

Each year, departments and agencies hire summer students. Summer students and interns are not included in the staff level appearing in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*, although departments and agencies hire large numbers of such students. The number of summer students employed in the public service almost tripled between 1996-1997 and 1999-2000, from 300 FTEs to 835 FTEs. The increase is attributable to the allocation by the government of additional funding in this respect, combined with the funds earmarked in their budgets by departments and agencies. In 2000-2001, departments and agencies hired the equivalent of 811 FTEs in respect of summer jobs, which gave employment to nearly 4,000 students. To this number must be added 208 FTEs in training sessions for new graduates, for a total of 1,019 FTEs. In 2001-2002, staff level projection will be the same as last year.

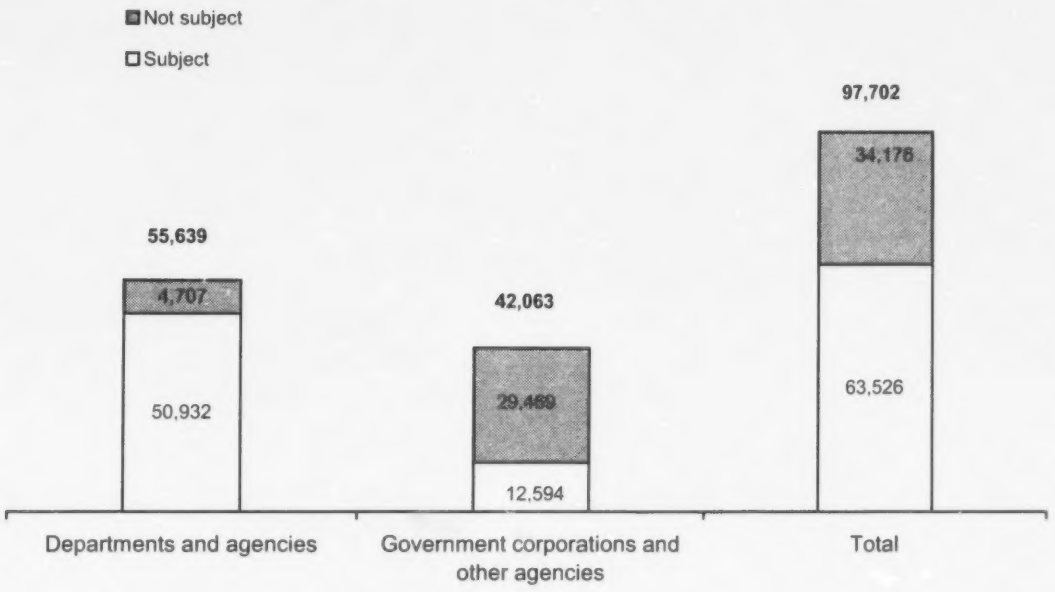
APPENDIX A

Employees covered by the *Public Service Act*

Only a portion of the workforce in the public and parapublic sectors is subject to the *Public Service Act*. A total of 63,526 full-time and casual FTEs were subject to the Act in 2000-2001, mainly in departments and agencies.

The chart below illustrates this breakdown and compares employees covered by the Act with those not covered for both sectors. Of the 55,639 full-time and casual FTEs working in departments and agencies, 50,932 FTEs are subject to the *Public Service Act*. The 4,707 FTEs who are not covered by the Act include Sûreté du Québec police officers, judges and Attorney General's prosecutors. As for government corporations and other agencies, 12,594 FTEs are subject to the *Public Service Act* and 29,469 are not.

Breakdown of employees subject to the *Public Service Act* in 2000-2001 (FTEs)



APPENDIX B

Change in staff level of departments and agencies presented in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*

The following table illustrates the changes since 1990-1991 in adjusted staff level both for the forecast staff level in each fiscal year and the utilized staff level, in FTEs.

Change in staff level[1] of departments and agencies presented in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* (FTEs)

	Forecast staff level		Utilized staff level	
	FTEs	Change	FTEs	Change
1990-1991	64,313	—	60,148	—
1991-1992	66,305	1,992	60,886	738
1992-1993	65,192	(1,113)	62,158	1,272
1993-1994	63,352	(1,840)	60,341	(1,817)
1994-1995	60,599	(2,753)	58,072	(2,269)
1995-1996	59,743	(856)	55,997	(2,075)
1996-1997	56,820	(2,923)	54,492	(1,505)
1997-1998	54,555	(2,265)	52,672	(1,820)
1998-1999	55,310	755	54,447	1,775
1999-2000	55,413	103	54,985	538
2000-2001[2]	56,334	921	55,639	654

1 Data adjusted for comparison with fiscal 2001-2002.

2 The 2000-2001 forecast staff level reflects the comparative staff level appearing in Volumes I and II of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* and the utilized staff level is a probable estimate as at March 31, 2001.

APPENDIX C

Total staff level in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 of departments and agencies appearing in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* (FTEs)[1]

	Estimates[2] 2000-2001	Change	Comparative staff level 2000-2001	Change	*Expenditure Budget* 2001-2002
Assemblée nationale[3]	480	25	505	43	548
Personnes désignées par l'Assemblée nationale[3]	441	—	441	1	442
Affaires municipales et Métropole	744	(1)	743	—	743
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	2,162	—	2,162	—	2,162
Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique	1,684	4	1,688	8	1,696
Conseil exécutif	383	(2)	381	1	382
Culture et Communications	1,007	11	1,018	6	1,024
Éducation	1,389	—	1,389	7	1,396
Emploi et Solidarité sociale	6,383	—	6,383	(2)	6,381
Environnement	1,756	32	1,788	—	1,788
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine	443	71	514	31	545
Faune et Parcs	1,052	3	1,055	—	1,055
Finances	1,089	25	1,114	—	1,114
Industrie et Commerce	783	1	784	18	802
Justice	3,198	187	3,385	47	3,432
Recherche, Science et Technologie	158	67	225	(7)	218
Régions	170	—	170	—	170
Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration	2,402	(1)	2,401	(47)	2,354
Relations internationales	561	22	583	4	587
Ressources naturelles	3,504	(11)	3,493	(10)	3,483
Revenu	8,294	(5)	8,289	—	8,289
Santé et Services sociaux	848	53	901	—	901
Sécurité publique	9,050	245	9,295	49	9,344
Tourisme, Loisir et Sport	327	100	427	—	427
Transports	6,369	6	6,375	—	6,375
Travail	776	50	826	2	828
TOTAL	55,453	881	56,334	152	56,486

1. Staff level includes the special funds and GST administration account.
2. Staff level after adjustments (see Table 4.1).
3. Information on the budget of the National Assembly and the Persons Appointed by the National Assembly appears in Volume I of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ACT*

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ACT*

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the key initiatives carried out since the *Public Administration Act* (2000, c. 8) was assented to on May 30, 2000. It describes the objective and finality sought by results-based management, indicates the main changes introduced by the Act in order to make the administrative framework more flexible, and reviews the Administration's responsibility to account for its results. Starting in 2002, the President of the Conseil du trésor will table each year in the National Assembly a report on the administration of the Act.

The *Public Administration Act* (2000, c. 8) makes public services the focal point of government management. The implementation of the Act has led to changes in the conception and delivery of services. More than ever, the Administration must take into account Quebecers' expectations when making management choices, act openly and account for its initiatives and results.

The management method adopted, i.e. results-based management, obliges the Administration to indicate its objectives, describe the initiatives to be undertaken in order to achieve the desired results, account each year for the level of attainment of results, and be accountable to the National Assembly for its management. Moreover, the *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8) acknowledges the role played by parliamentarians and their contribution to the enhancement of public services by fostering the government's accountability and giving them access to better information on the government's activities.

The measures described in this chapter are in keeping with various initiatives undertaken in recent years in order to make the government more efficient and competitive. With the adoption of the Act, the Administration has at its disposal an adapted management framework that allows it to efficiently support the development of Québec society in the 21st century.

Implementation of the Act

May 30, 2000	Assent to the Act
October 1, 2000	Implementation of most of the provisions in the Act
March 31, 2001	Submission of strategic plans
April 1, 2001	Service statement
April 1, 2002	Implementation of provisions governing the annual management report

2. RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT, A COMMITMENT TO DELIVER QUALITY SERVICES

Results-based management consists in adopting strategic directions, establishing priorities geared to Quebecers' expectations and the resources available, and setting objectives and accounting for the results achieved. Consequently, it is necessary to show how the results obtained compare with the initial objectives.

The *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8) stipulates that budget-funded government departments and agencies must make public various documents that reflect results-based management, such as the service statement, strategic plans, annual expenditure management plans, various performance and accountability agreements, and the management agreements concluded. In doing so, they indicate their intentions and commitment to provide the public with quality services.

Provisions in the Act governing the new management framework affect budget-funded government departments and agencies. Appendix A lists the 72 budget-funded departments and agencies concerned. Pursuant to section 5 of the Act, results-based management may apply to several non-budgeted-funded bodies if the minister responsible designates them for this purpose. The Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec, the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec, the Régie du cinéma and the Régie des rentes du Québec have all received such a designation. Appendix B lists the 49 non-budget-funded agencies likely to be wholly or partially affected by this procedure.

Service statement

In 2001, budget-funded departments and agencies that directly deliver public services must produce a service statement. In light of Quebecers' expectations and the resources available, the departments and agencies set quality standards pertaining, in particular, to accessibility, reception and staff conduct and to the processing of requests and complaints. The annual management report will indicate the degree of attainment of commitments contracted with various clienteles. The Administration must make public these statements, which approximately 65 government departments and agencies will produce. The ministère du Revenu, the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec and the Régie des rentes du Québec established service standards in respect of their clienteles even before the Act was adopted.

Examples of commitments made in a service statement

The Charte des services à la clientèle de la Régie des rentes du Québec[1]

Reliable services: reliable, fair and confidential services.

Straightforward procedures: simplify the exercising of users' rights and make the charter accessible.

Courteous, attentive service: welcome users courteously and accord them the attention and understanding that their situation warrants.

Adequate information on rights and responsibilities: make available all of the information that users require to make decisions, fully exercise their rights and assume their responsibilities.

Efficient management and a competent team: efficiently manage programs and services and offer the public at all times the assistance of competent staff.

Services accessible to everyone throughout Québec: guarantee access to services whether or not users live near major urban centres.

[1] According to the charter available at the time of writing of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*.

Multi-year strategic plans

The multi-year strategic plans are the cornerstone of results-based management. The plans tabled in the National Assembly provide Quebecers and parliamentarians with information on missions, clienteles served and partners and examine the context and issues facing the organization. More specifically, the plans set the organizations' priorities in the form of policy directions, lines of intervention and objectives stated in terms of results. The results are measured by means of indicators presented in the plan.

By ranking priorities in light of users' expectations, the organization's responsibilities and ability to assume them, the plans should allow for better allocation of resources in keeping with the sound management of public finances. Moreover, through this type of commitment supported by indicators, parliamentarians have at their disposal relevant information to ascertain the quality of government management.

Content of the multi-year strategic plans

Presentation of results:

Orientations: the organization's choices and priorities.

Lines of intervention: a branch, a sector of activity, a series of means, major strategies.

Objectives: precise, targeted and measurable, with an anticipated deadline for the attainment of the objective.

Indicators: an instrument for measuring results and fostering comparisons over time and with other jurisdictions.

Examples of objectives (drawn from the 2001-2002 Annual Expenditure Management Plans):

Ministère des Régions:

Carry out, by the end of 2003, three pilot projects devoted to the simplification, enhancement and harmonization of government services offered in the regions.

Ministère des Relations avec les citoyens et de l'Immigration:

Enable Quebecers, by February 2002, to notify government departments and agencies of a change of address by means of a single procedure.

Annual Expenditure Management Plans

The plans, which are found in Volume III of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*, link the objectives of the multi-year strategic plans and the actions carried out during the fiscal year with a view to attaining the desired objectives. The information is presented by portfolio. The section devoted to "Action priorities" describes the budget choices and key measurable actions arising from the policy directions and objectives indicated in the various strategic plans of each portfolio. This document also presents the portfolio budget plan and explains budget changes by program.

The Annual Expenditure Management Plan provides parliamentarians with information on the choices and priorities of departments and agencies for the year under way. The annual management report will examine the results attained in this respect.

Examples of budget choices and decisive actions appearing in the Annual Expenditure Management Plans

Excerpts from the 2001-2002 Annual Expenditure Management Plan of the ministère du Revenu:

Budget choice: $1.6 million in additional funding to develop assistance services for business start-ups (business consulting function).

Decisive action: In the wake of the pilot projects, establish in each regional office business start-up assistance services.

Indicator: The implementation rate in regional offices of business start-up assistance services.

3. MAKE THE MANAGEMENT METHOD MORE FLEXIBLE TO ACHIEVE BETTER RESULTS

The *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8) grants budget-funded departments and agencies greater management flexibility to allow them sufficient leeway to achieve better results. The broader flexibility applies to human, budgetary, physical and contractual resources.

The coming into force of the Act has made it possible to review by means of a streamlining approach a number of management rules and adapt them to the budgetary position of departments and agencies. Moreover, the adoption of a more flexible management framework will foster greater government efficiency and the delivery of quality public services. This willingness in favour of greater flexibility enables departments to deal with specific situations and helps ensure compliance with the government's budgetary policy. Performance and accountability agreements and management agreements are the ideal means of achieving the leeway likely to allow for the attainment of better results in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. Consequently, the administrative units bound by a performance and accountability agreements will have priority access to the relaxed provisions.

The government was willing to make more flexible the Administration even before the adoption of the *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8). Most of the measures designed to enhance the flexibility of the previous management framework have already been adopted. With the new management framework, the Administration has completed another step that allows it to go even further and more closely link flexibility with results. The examples below reflect the government's determination to adopt a different management approach in order to offer Quebecers quality services.

Relaxation measures focusing on budgetary resources

Starting in 2001-2002, the Expenditure Budget contains new procedures designed to allow departments and agencies greater flexibility.

— The *carry-over of appropriations* contributes to the enhancement of management practices by allowing certain amounts economized in the current year to be used the following year.

— The *transfer of appropriations between programs* is allowed, under certain conditions, within a given portfolio. This approach makes possible greater consistency with respect to the closed-budget-allocation approach.

— The *net voted appropriation* makes it possible to more closely link costs and revenues pertaining to certain activities. This flexibility is especially useful when revenues and expenditures fluctuate in light the volume of activities.

— The *voting appropriations for more than one year* but not more than three years. This relaxation measure promotes stability with respect to funding. It also streamlines the administrative processes governing voting on certain appropriations.

— The *exchange of services* between departments and agencies is aimed at the pooling of services or the reduction of costs.

Relaxation measures focusing on budgetary resources

- *Carry-over of appropriations:* The *Expenditure Budget* allows for the carry-over to the subsequent fiscal year of the balance of certain unexpended appropriations, up to a maximum of 3%.

- *Transfer of appropriations between programs:* The *Expenditure Budget* proposes allowing transfers of appropriations between programs within a given portfolio, up to maximum of 10%.

- *Net voted appropriation:* Provision has been made for four cases of net voted appropriations in 2001-2002. For example, the ministère des Relations avec les citoyens et de l'Immigration is benefiting from this relaxation measure in the management of the Programme d'accueil des immigrants investisseurs et immigrants travailleurs.

- *Voting appropriations for more than one year*: In the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*, provision is made for multi-year appropriations on the order of $417.4 million in respect of the Emploi et Solidarité sociale and Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine portfolios in order to cover the first payments at the beginning of the year to certain beneficiaries.

Relaxation measures focusing on human resources

The relaxation of rules governing human resources management in departments and agencies whose employees are subject to the *Public Service Act* (R.S.Q., c. F-3.1.1) are intended to bolster the government's efficiency by introducing greater flexibility in staffing and human resources development.

Furthermore, the *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8) allows for the establishment of a more flexible management framework from the standpoint of human resources management in agencies whose employees are not subject to the *Public Service Act* (R.S.Q., c. F-3.1.1).

Relaxation measures focusing on human resources

- *Leeway equivalent to 3% in respect of authorized staff level in 2000-2001 in departments and agencies whose employees are subject to the Public Service Act (R.S.Q., c. F-3.1.1)*: this provision offers the flexibility necessary to deal with or quickly adapt to unforeseen situations in the realm of human resources management.

- *Simplification of access to employment in the public service through the adoption of a single qualification process for regular and casual jobs.*

- *Conversion of some 2,000 positions into regular jobs for certain eligible casual employees.*

- *Deadline for lodging an appeal with the Commission de la Fonction publique concerning the promotion competition:* the deadline has been reduced to 15 working days from 30 calendar days.

Relaxation measures focusing on physical and contractual resources

These relaxation measures are intended to simplify the rules and processes governing procurement and ensure fairness and openness. They also encourage the conclusion of fixed-price contracts and greater reliance on the electronic tendering system. Departments and agencies are assuming greater responsibility and are being made more accountable.

Relaxation measures focusing on contracts

Supply Contracts, Construction Contracts and Service Contracts of Government Departments and Public Bodies (in force October 1, 2000): This regulation combines six regulations governing contract management.

- The threshold for contracts awarded without tendering has been increased.
- Calls for tender of $25,000 or more must be made through an electronic tendering system.
- Several authorizations pertaining to contract management will be granted by the deputy minister or the agency's director.
- Departments and agencies must report each year to the Conseil du trésor on their contract management.
- The *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8) allows the conditions stipulated in the regulation mentioned earlier to differ in respect of certain categories of contracts.

Performance and accountability agreements and management agreements

Results-based management is further enhanced by the signing by the minister responsible and the deputy minister or director of an agency of a performance and accountability agreement.

The agreement consists essentially of a commitment by an administrative unit that performs an operational role to attain precise objectives from the standpoint of service delivery. In exchange, the unit under contract obtains leeway with respect to the resources of the department or the agency to which it reports in order to achieve the results indicated in the agreement. The unit may also gain access to other forms of leeway accorded by the Conseil du trésor under the management agreement signed between the Conseil du trésor and the minister responsible for the unit. The agency name identifies the unit signing a performance and accountability agreement.

For example, the Centre de signalisation in the ministère des Transports has adopted a performance and accountability agreement and is benefiting from a management agreement signed by the President of the Conseil du trésor and the Minister of Transport. Other administrative units are engaged in talks with central agencies with a view to converting themselves into agencies. Moreover, 14 autonomous units established since 1995 will change into agencies. Performance and accountability agreements and, depending on the circumstances, management agreements must be tabled in the National Assembly.

Key components of a performance and accountability agreement

A description of the administrative unit's mission and strategic policy directions.
A description of the unit director's responsibilities.
An annual action plan, the measures adopted to carry out the plan, and the resources available.
The key indicators.
The unit's undertaking to produce a management report on the attainment of results and to compare such results with those of similar agencies.

Other streamlining of the management method

Other streamlining has been achieved in order to grant managers broader responsibilities in the management and exercising of controls pertaining to results-based management. Instead of proceeding by directives, central agencies provide departments and agencies with policy directions in the form of management guidelines prepared in consultation with them. Furthermore, departments and agencies assume broader responsibility with respect to control over the use of subsidies granted to corporations or agencies. In this way, the departments and agencies will be able to exercise the appropriate control to ensure that the subsidies paid satisfy the desired ends.

- To encourage departments and agencies to resort to program evaluation, a guide outlining the advantages and responsibilities of deputy ministers and the directors of agencies as regards evaluation is now available.

- Guides are available to support departments and agencies in the establishment of performance and accountability agreements, management agreements and service statements.

- Starting April 1, 2000, the department or agency paying a subsidy will have to define the components of the report to be produced by the subsidized agencies and, if need be, to request that certain agencies be exempted from producing such a report.

4. ACCOUNTING FOR RESULTS IN ORDER TO BOLSTER ACCOUNTABILITY TO PARLIAMENTARIANS

The Administration's policy directions and initiatives contemplated in 2001-2002 will be measured in terms of results in an annual management report. Each department and agency must produce an annual management report starting in 2002 in order to account for its results. Deputy ministers and the directors of agencies will have to attest to the reliability of the data presented in this report. Consequently, individual Quebecers and, more specifically, parliamentarians, will have access to reliable, adequate information in order to examine the administrative management of departments and agencies.

The *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8), by integrating the *Act Respecting the Accountability of Deputy Ministers and Chief Executive Officers of Public Bodies* (R.S.Q., c. I-4.1), broadens, among other things, the accountability of the service statement and the annual management report. These provisions support the role of parliamentarians as stipulated in the first section of the Act:

> "[...] This Act reaffirms the role played by parliamentarians with respect to government action and their contribution to the improvement of the services provided to the public by enhancing the accountability of the Administration to the National Assembly."

5. CONCLUSION

The new management framework makes available to parliamentarians, the government, managers and public servants the instruments the Québec government needs to pursue its main mission: to serve the citizen.

Since the adoption of the *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8), the entire Administration has set to work to successfully meet the challenge. Government departments and agencies have made the necessary effort to indicate their commitment to Quebecers and parliamentarians by making public their strategic plans, annual expenditure management plans and service statements.

At the same time, central agencies are seeking to reduce *a priori* controls and to simply the rules governing service delivery. To this end, they are emphasizing an approach centred on the elaboration and dissemination of government policy directions and policy statements pertaining to resource management and are ensuring follow-up to the approach. Furthermore, they are supporting departments and agencies in the implementation of the new management framework by offering them management tools adapted to results-based management.

The initiatives taken since the implementation of the *Public Administration Act* (2000, c.8) reveal the skills of Québec public servants and their ability to innovate in order to serve the public.

APPENDIX A

Budget-funded departments and agencies subject *de facto* to results-based management

Affaires municipales et Métropole
- Ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole
- Commission municipale du Québec
- Régie du logement

Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation
- Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation
- Commission de protection du territoire agricole
- Régie des assurances agricoles
- Régie des marchés agricoles
- Société de financement agricole

Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique
- Conseil du trésor
- Commission de la fonction publique*

Conseil exécutif
- Ministère du Conseil exécutif
- Conseil permanent de la jeunesse

Culture et Communications
- Ministère de la Culture et des Communications
- Commission des biens culturels du Québec
- Commission de protection de la langue française
- Commission de toponymie
- Conseil de la langue française
- Office de la langue française

Éducation
- Ministère de l'Éducation
- Commission consultative de l'enseignement privé
- Commission d'évaluation de l'enseignement collégial du Québec
- Conseil supérieur de l'éducation

Emploi et Solidarité sociale
- Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale
- Commission des partenaires du marché du travail

Environnement
- Ministère de l'Environnement
- Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement

Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine
- Ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance
- Conseil de la famille et de l'enfance
- Conseil des aînés
- Conseil du statut de la femme
- Secrétariat à la condition féminine

APPENDIX A

Budget-funded departments and agencies subject *de facto* to results-based management (continued)

Faune et Parcs
- Société de la faune et des parcs

Finances
- Ministère des Finances
- Inspector General of Financial Institutions

Industrie et Commerce
- Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce

Justice
- Ministère de la Justice
- Conseil de la justice administrative

Recherche, Science et Technologie
- Ministère de la Recherche, de la Science et de la Technologie
- Agence d'évaluation des technologies et des modes d'intervention en santé
- Conseil de la science et de la technologie
- Conseil québécois de la recherche sociale

Régions
- Ministère des Régions

Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration
- Ministère des Relations avec les citoyens et de l'Immigration
- Commission d'accès à l'information*
- Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse*
- Conseil des relations interculturelles
- Public Curator
- Office de la protection du consommateur

Relations internationales
- Ministère des Relations internationales

Ressources naturelles
- Ministère des Ressources naturelles

Revenu
- Ministère du Revenu

Santé et Services sociaux
- Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux
- Commissaire aux plaintes en matière de santé et de services sociaux
- Conseil de la santé et du bien-être
- Conseil médical du Québec
- Office des personnes handicapées du Québec

APPENDIX A

Budget-funded departments and agencies subject *de facto* to results-based management (continued)

Sécurité publique

Ministère de la Sécurité publique
Comité de déontologie policière
Commissaire à la déontologie policière
Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles
Coroner
Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux
Sûreté du Québec

Tourisme, Loisir et Sport

Tourisme Québec
Secrétariat au loisir et au sport

Transports

Ministère des Transports
Commission des transports du Québec

Travail

Ministère du Travail
Commission de l'équité salariale
Conseil consultatif du travail et de la main-d'œuvre
Conseil des services essentiels
Régie du bâtiment du Québec

* These agencies submit their strategic plan directly to the National Assembly.

APPENDIX B

Non-budget-funded government agencies that may be designated by the minister responsible to engage in results-based management

Affaires municipales et Métropole
- Société d'habitation du Québec
- Société du Palais des congrès de Montréal

Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation
- Fonds d'assurance-prêts agricoles et forestiers

Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique
- Commission administrative des régimes de retraite et d'assurances
- Société immobilière du Québec

Culture et Communications
- Régie du cinéma
- Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
- Commission de reconnaissance des associations d'artistes et des associations de producteurs
- Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec
- Grande bibliothèque du Québec
- Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal
- Musée de la civilisation
- Musée du Québec
- Société de développement des entreprises culturelles
- Société de la Place des arts de Montréal
- Société de télédiffusion du Québec (Télé-Québec)
- Société du Grand Théâtre de Québec

Éducation
- Institut de tourisme et d'hôtellerie du Québec

Emploi et Solidarité sociale
- Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris
- Régie des rentes du Québec

Environnement
- Commission de la qualité de l'environnement Kativik
- Régie des installations olympiques

Finances
- Institut de la statistique du Québec
- Investissement Québec
- Régie de l'assurance-dépôts du Québec
- Société de développement de la zone de commerce international de Montréal à Mirabel

Industrie et Commerce
- Société Innovatech Régions ressources
- Société québécoise d'assainissement des eaux

APPENDIX B

Non-budget-funded government agencies that may be designated by the minister responsible to engage in results-based management (continued)

Justice

Commission des services juridiques
Fonds d'aide aux recours collectifs
Office des professions du Québec
Tribunal administratif du Québec
Commission de la Capitale nationale

Recherche, Science et Technologie

Fonds de la recherche en santé du Québec
Fonds pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche

Relations internationales

Office Québec-Amériques pour la jeunesse

Ressources naturelles

Agence de l'efficacité énergétique

Santé et Services sociaux

Corporation d'urgences-santé de la région de Montréal métropolitain
Héma-Québec
Institut national de santé publique du Québec
Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec

Sécurité publique

École nationale des pompiers du Québec

Tourisme, Loisir et Sport

Société du Centre des congrès de Québec

Transports

Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec
Société des traversiers du Québec

Travail

Commissaire de l'industrie de la construction
Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail
Commission des lésions professionnelles
Commission des normes du travail

CHAPTER 6

2001-2002 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FORECAST

CHAPTER 6

2001-2002 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FORECAST

This chapter presents the government's overall capital investments forecast in 2001-2002. The investments fall into three categories, indicated below.

- Investments made by entities that are not included in the government's accounting entity but that depend on government financial assistance: such investments are found, above all, in the health and social services and education networks and the municipalities. They are also found in non-governmental institutions, usually of a cultural nature, such as libraries, museums, and concert halls or, from the standpoint of the preservation of the religious heritage, dioceses, parish councils and religious communities. In this chapter, the expression "cultural institutions" designates all of these non-governmental institutions.
- Direct investment by government departments and the special funds that they administer, an important part of which concerns the road network.
- Investment by government agencies that do not appear in Volume II of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* but whose financial statements are consolidated with those of the government. It should be emphasized that the capital investments of consolidated agencies include those of government corporations in the cultural field and the Agence métropolitaine de transport.

However, the capital investments of government corporations are excluded from the three groups and are not discussed in this chapter.

1. TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS FORECAST FOR 2001-2002

In 2001-2002, total capital investments stand at $3,303.8 million including the government's and the partner's shares. The investment, appearing at chart 6.1, can be broken down as follows:

— Networks, municipalities and cultural institutions account for the largest share of capital investments, i.e. $1,781.4 million, or 54% of the total;

— Departments and special funds account for $1,132.7 million, or 34% of the total;

— The forecast capital investments of consolidated agencies totals $389.7 million, or 12% of the total.

Chart 6.1: Breakdown of capital investments in 2001-2002: $3,303.8 million

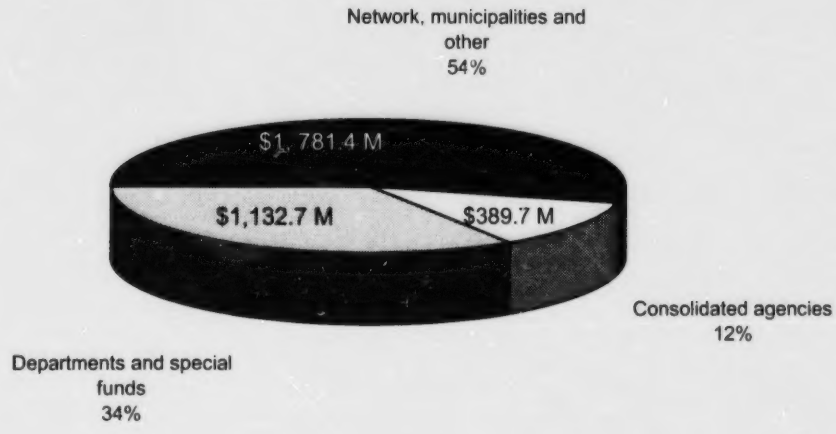


Table 6.1 shows the capital investments forecast in networks for 2001-2002 and probable expenditures for 2000-2001. The table reveals that capital investments rose from $2,616.5 million in 1997-1998 to $3,303.8 million in 2001-2002, an overall increase of $687.3 million. The capital investments of networks, municipalities and cultural institutions climbed $54.0 million, from $1,727.4 million in 1997-1998 to $1,781.4 million in 2001-2002. During the same period, the investments of government departments and the special funds increased $450.2 million, from $682.5 million to $1,132.7 million, and those of consolidated agencies by $183.1 million, from $206.6 million to $389.7 million.

Table 6.1: Evolution in capital investments

	Real expenditures 1997-1998 $M	Real expenditures 1998-1999 $M	Real expenditures 1999-2000 $M	Probable expenditures 2000-2001 $M	Investment forecasts 2001-2002 $M
Networks, municipalities and cultural institutions	1,727.4	1,739.7	1,565.4	1,884.4	1,781.4
Departments and special funds	682.5	740.5	775.7	909.2	1,132.7
Consolidated agencies	206.6	266.7	273.9	295.6	389.7
TOTAL	2,616.5	2,746.9	2,615.0	3,089.0	3,303.8

2. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN NETWORKS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Capital investments in networks, municipalities and cultural institutions are used to acquire and maintain the equipment and infrastructure of the school boards, colleges, universities and health and social services institutions, as well as for projects pertaining to water purification, public transportation, cultural facilities and the preservation of religious heritage.

These investments are financed by long-term loans contracted by the subsidized agencies. The government's contribution is spread over a term of up to 25 years and takes the form of total or partial assumption of the debt service. Thus, the expenditure recorded in the volume II of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* dealing with the *Appropriations* under the Transfer supercategory consists of sum paid to agencies for the repayment of borrowed capital and for interest.

Each year, the departments that administer a capital investment program prepare three-year capital investment plans that the Conseil du trésor subsequently approves. These plans indicate the investment expenditures linked to the completion of previously authorized projects, requirements to maintain existing assets and spending for new initiatives. The probable 2000-2001 expenditure stems from the plans approved, while the 2001-2002 forecast also takes into account the impact of the measures outlined in the Budget Speech.

Level of capital investments and partners' share

Table 6.2 indicates the overall level of capital investments in networks, municipalities and cultural institutions for the 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 fiscal years. The partners' share in 2001-2002 stands at 17.1%, equivalent to $305.4 million in investments.

Table 6.2: Overall level of capital investments in networks, municipalities and cultural institutions and partners' share

	Investment forecasts	Probable expenditures
	2001-2002	2000-2001
	$M	$M
Government's share	1,476.0	1,568.6
Partners' share	305.4	315.6
TOTAL	1,781.4	1,884.2
Partners' share as a %	17.1%	16.7%

Breakdown by sector

Chart 6.2 shows the breakdown into five investment sectors for the 2001-2002 fiscal year:

— Health and social services;

— The education network, including school boards, colleges and universities;

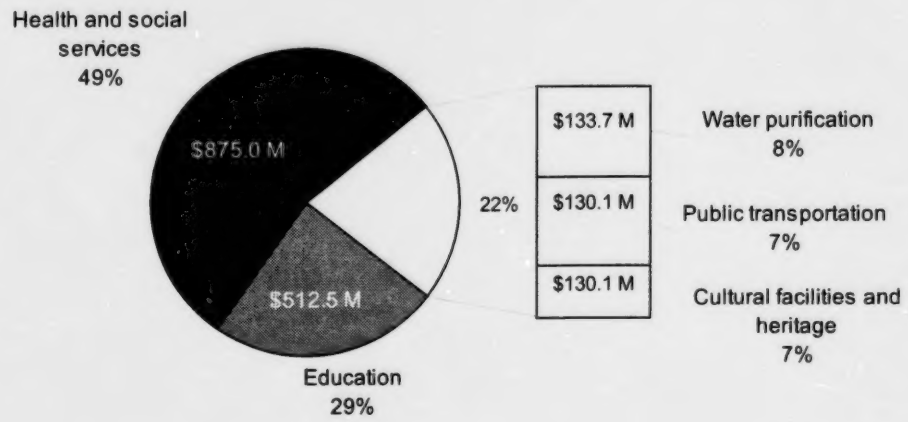
— Water purification;

— Public transportation;

— Cultural facilities and heritage.

In 2001-2002, the health and social services sector accounts for 49% of total investments, i.e. $875.0 million, and the education sector, 29%, or $512.5 million. Water purification, public transportation and cultural facilities and heritage represent 22% of overall capital investments, i.e. 8%, 7% and 7%, respectively.

Chart 6.2: Breakdown by sector of capital investments in networks, municipalities and cultural institutions in 2001-2002: $1,781.4 million



The amounts indicated in the table 6.3 include the government's and the partners' shares.

Table 6.3: Capital investments in networks, municipalities and cultural institutions

	Forecast investments 2001-2002 $M	Probable expenditures 2000-2001 $M	Change $M
EDUCATION			
School boards	316.6	401.2	(84.6)
Colleges and universities	195.9	437.7	(241.8)
	512.5	838.9	(326.4)
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	875.0	798.2	76.8
OTHER SECTORS			
Water purification	133.7	97.8	35.9
Public transportation[1]	130.1	62.1	68.0
Cultural facilities and heritage[2]	130.1	87.2	42.9
TOTAL	1,781.4	1,884.2	(102.8)

[1] The amounts indicated exclude public transportation projects for which the Agence métropolitaine de transport is responsible since they are found in the section on consolidated agencies.

[2] The amounts shown exclude the projects of government corporations in the cultural field, which are considered in the section on consolidated agencies.

Education

In the education sector, investments by school boards, colleges and universities are mainly for expansion, renovation, repair and construction of schools or related buildings and the acquisition of furnishings, equipment and apparatus needed for the operation of buildings. The government covers about 95% of the cost of the projects.

In 2001-2002, investments in this sector are forecast at $512.5 million: $316.6 million in school boards and $195.9 million in colleges and universities. The forecasts indicate a $326.4 million decrease compared with 2000-2001, broken down as follows: $241.8 million in the college and university sector and $84.6 million in school boards.

The anticipated reduction in investment reflects a decrease in 2001-2002 in the funds needed to complete projects, since many of the latter are ending in 2000-2001.

Health and social services

In the health and social services sector, capital investment projects cover construction, expansion, renovation and repair of hospitals, residential and extended-care centres, rehabilitation centres and CLSCs, as well as the acquisition of furnishings, medical and non-medical equipment and the development and purchase of computer systems. On average, the government covers 85% of the cost of the projects.

In 2001-2002, forecast investment in this sector should reach $875.0 million, as against $798.2 million in 2000-2001, a $76.8 million increase.

Water purification

Capital investment projects in the water purification sector include the construction of sewage treatment plants, work on sewage interceptors and rehabilitation of the sewer system leading to these plants, as well as waterworks and sewer projects. These investments include Les eaux vives du Québec program, which is intended to allow municipalities to install, replace or improve drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. The government assumes, on average, 85% of the capital cost of these investments, which it shares with the municipalities.

According to forecasts, investments will reach $133.7 million in 2001-2002, up $35.9 million over 2000-2001.

Public transportation

Capital investments in this sector serve, among other things, to purchase city buses, maintain metro infrastructure, including the restoration of stations and the replacement of escalators, finance electronic fare-collection equipment, and build reserved bus lanes and park-and-ride centres.

For 2000-2001, the investments forecast in this sector stand at $130.1 million, up $68.0 million from 2000-2001, when they reached $62.1 million. The increase is attributable, by and large, to projects under the Plan de gestion des déplacements de la région métropolitaine de Montréal and the Plan de transport de l'agglomération de la Capitale nationale. The two plans propose measures to solve problems in the transportation networks in the Greater Montréal and Québec City regions. The average government share in this investment is an estimated 58% in 2001-2002, although it may range from 50% to 100% depending on the type of equipment subsidized. These forecasts do not include the investments by the Agence métropolitaine de transport discussed in the following section, which deals with consolidated agencies.

Cultural facilities and heritage

The capital projects subsidized through debt service by the ministère de la Culture et des Communications include, in particular, construction, expansion and renovation of public libraries, concert halls, archive centres, museums and interpretation centres, along with the restoration and preservation of religious heritage. The government's share of the cost of capital investments made by municipalities or cultural institutions generally ranges from 40% to 90%.

Forecast investments in 2001-2002 stand at $130.1 million, compared with $87.2 million in 2000-2001. The $42.9 million increase in spending is attributable primarily to measures in the Budget Speech pertaining to capital investments devoted to cultural facilities and for the circus arts. These forecasts do not include investments made by government corporations reporting to the ministère de la Culture et des Communications, which are discussed in the section dealing with consolidated agencies.

3. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL FUNDS

As Table 6.4 indicates, the capital investments of government departments and special funds totalled $1,132.7 million in 2001-2002, compared with $909.2 million in 2000-2001. The investments of the special funds, up $197.1 million, largely account for the overall increase of $223.5 million. The capital investments of government departments stand at $183.5 million in 2001-2002, compared with $157.1 million in 2000-2001, a $26.4 million increase.

The investments of special funds mainly originate from the Road Network Preservation and Improvement Fund. Investments for this fund are channelled into preserving roads and structures and improving and developing the highway network. In 2001-2002, such investments reached $694.4 million, a $153.6 million increase over 2000-2001. The difference is attributable to projects under the Plan de gestion des déplacements de la région métropolitaine de Montréal and the Plan de transport de l'agglomération de la Capitale nationale. It also stems from additional investments in the other regions of Québec.

Forecast investments in the Information Technology Funds in 2001-2002 stands at $102.2 million, as against $78.7 million in 2000-2001. The $23.5 million increase is mainly due to the $17.5 million in the capital investments of the Information Technology Funds of the ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale to update its computer systems.

The investments made by the other special funds have also risen, from $132.6 million in 2000-2001 to $152.6 million in 2001-2002, as a result of various change, including a $28.1 million upturn in the Fonds d'information foncière of the ministère des Ressources naturelles and a $16.1 million drop in the Rolling Stock Management Fund of the ministère des Transports.

In addition, the departments' capital investments should reach $183.5 million in 2001-2002, compared with $157.1 million in 2000-2001. The $26.4 million increase is mainly attributable to the investments made by the following departments:

— The ministère de la Justice invested an additional $15 million to update and develop its computer systems;

— The ministère de la Sécurité publique invested an additional $8.0 million to combat organized crime.

Table 6.4: Capital investments of the departments and special funds

	Investment forecasts 2001-2002	Probable expenditures 2000-2001	Change
	$M	$M	$M
Road Network Preservation and Improvement Fund	694.4	540.8	153.6
Information Technology Funds	102.2	78.7	23.5
Other special funds	152.6	132.6	20.0
	949.2	752.1	197.1
Departments: appropriations for capital investments	183.5	157.1	26.4
TOTAL	1,132.7	909.2	223.5

4. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES, OTHER THAN SPECIAL FUNDS

Table 6.5 reveal that the capital investments of consolidated agencies, excluding special funds, total $389.7 million in 2001-2002, as against $295.6 million in 2000-2001, up $94.1 million. The agencies making the largest investments in 2001-2002 are the Société immobilière du Québec ($167.1 million) and the Agence métropolitaine de transport ($118.2 million).

The Société immobilière du Québec (SIQ) is responsible for providing Québec government departments and agencies with office space and, consequently, for managing the government's office properties. The SIQ's capital investments include, in addition to funds allocated to building improvement, the renovation of the Palais de justice de Trois-Rivières, the expansion of the Palais des congrès de Montréal, the restoration and refitting of the Cook and Chauveau buildings in Québec City, and the expansion of the Palais de justice de Saint-Jérôme. For 2000-2001, the investments forecast in this sector stand at $167.1 million, compared with $179.1 million in 2000-2001, a $12.0 million decrease.

The Agence métropolitaine de transport (AMT) plans, coordinates, integrates and promotes public transportation services and seeks to enhance the efficiency of roads that span the Greater Montréal area. The $54.1 million increase in the AMT's forecast investments stems, by and large, from the addition of new projects in 2001-2002, including the light-rail transportation system on autoroute 10. Moreover, the AMT is contributing to the Plan de gestion des déplacements de la région métropolitaine de Montréal.

Investments made by government corporations in the culture sector have risen $12.5 million, in particular because of increased investment by the Grande Bibliothèque du Québec and the establishment of collective museum reserves for the Greater Montréal and Québec City areas.

New investments totalling $74.7 million in 2001-2002 and the $39.5 million increase attributable to other consolidated agencies result primarily from the increase in investments made by the Régie des installations olympiques and the Commission des normes du travail.

Table 6.5: Capital investments of consolidated agencies, other than special funds

	Investment forecasts 2001-2002	Probable expenditures 2000-2001	Change
	$M	$M	$M
Société immobilière du Québec	167,1	179,1	(12,0)
Agence métropolitaine de transport	118,2	64,1	54,1
Government corporations in the culture sector	29,7	17,2	12,5
Other agencies	74,7	35,2	39,5
TOTAL	389,7	295,6	94,1

CHAPTER 7

CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES AND SPECIAL FUNDS

CHAPTER 7

CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Following the reform of government accounting announced in the 1998-1999 Budget Speech, the government's budget forecasts are now presented on a consolidated basis. However, Volume II of the *Expenditure Budget* dealing with the *Appropriations* does not include the effect on expenditures in various portfolios of the consolidation of agencies and special funds.

This chapter presents the government's accounting entity and shows the effect of the consolidation of agencies and special funds on the government's budget forecasts.

1. THE GOVERNMENT'S ACCOUNTING ENTITY

The purpose of consolidation is to group all financial transactions and resources for which the government is responsible. This provides a comprehensive picture of government finances by including information pertaining to the activities of departments, agencies, special funds and government corporations.

Since the accounting reform, the accounting entity encompasses not only departments and agencies headed by a minister and whose budgets are funded through estimates by the National Assembly, but also all agencies, special funds and corporations that must account for their financial resources and operations management either to a minister or directly to the National Assembly and that belong to the government or are under its control.

Two methods of consolidation are used depending on the type of entity involved.

— Full consolidation method consists in adding up the accounts of departments, agencies and special funds, line by line. This incorporates their financial transactions, such as the expenditures and debt of agencies, into the government's financial statements. This method is used for public entities appearing in Appendix A.

— The modified equity method applies to government corporations appearing in Appendix B. It consists in adding the net results of these corporations (surplus or deficit) to the government's revenue.

The consolidation of the results of government corporations appearing in Appendix B is not considered in this chapter because it has no direct impact on the government's spending. However, it is considered in the documents accompanying the *Budget Speech* since the results of government corporations are considered in the government's fiscal balance.

It is also important to note that health and social services establishments, educational institutions, and property held by agencies performing fiduciary activities (Appendix C) are not included in the government's accounting entity.

The remainder of this chapter discusses only entities consolidated according to the full consolidation method, namely those for which financial forecasts appear in Appendix A.

2. CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES AND SPECIAL FUNDS

There are two groups of consolidated entities: government agencies and special funds.

The government has created different types of agencies to implement its policies and provide certain services to the public. While varied in size and status, these agencies, like boards, commissions and corporations, are all more autonomous than departments. The legislation confers on their managers more extensive financial and operating powers. They also have more latitude to establish their systems and practices; for example, they can determine their own accounting policies and their employees' working conditions. They can also resort to sources of financing outside the government. However, these agencies come under the authority of a minister, to whom they must account for all of their financial management.

Special funds are financial management tools that make it possible, in certain situations, to administer resources using management methods different from those prevailing in the departments. Some funds produce and supply goods or services and derive all or part of their financing from the sale of such goods and services.

Six agencies or special funds whose expenditures are consolidated with those of the government have been added and three have been withdrawn.

Agencies and funds added	
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	Financière agricole du Québec, which integrates the Société de financement agricole and the Régie des assurances agricoles
Conseil exécutif	Québec Youth Fund
Culture et Communications	Régie du cinéma (formerly an agency financed by means of appropriations)
Relations internationales	Office Québec-Amériques pour la jeunesse
Sécurité publique	École nationale des pompiers du Québec
Transports	Fonds pour la vente de biens et services

Agencies and funds withdrawn	
Affaires municipales et Métropole	Special Local Activities Financing Fund
Industrie et Commerce	Parc technologique du Québec métropolitain (privatized) Société d'investissement jeunesse (privatized)

Moreover, the names of certain agencies and funds have been changed and their mandates have been modified. In the Ressources naturelles portfolio, the Fonds d'information géographique et foncière and the Fonds de la réforme du cadastre québécois have become the Fonds d'information géographique and the Fonds d'information foncière. In the Sécurité publique portfolio, the École nationale de police du Québec has replaced the Institut de police du Québec.

Three agencies formerly reporting to the Affaires municipales et de la Métropole portfolio have now been transferred to other departmental portfolios. The Agence métropolitaine de transport is now attached to the Transports portfolio. The Société québécoise d'assainissement des eaux is now attached to the Industrie et Commerce portfolio. The Régie des installations olympiques is now attached to the Environnement portfolio.

3. CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

Consolidated government expenditures include not only program spending, debt service, but also expenditures by special funds and government agencies.

Table 7.1 indicates the government's consolidated expenditures for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. The agency and special fund expenditures over and above those of the government are the amounts that remain after eliminating inter-entity transactions and harmonizing accounting principles, where applicable.

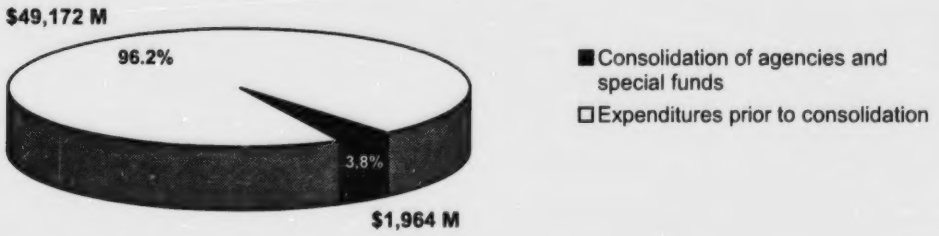
Program spending for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2001 amounts to $41,929.0 million to which $7,243.0 million is added for government debt service. The consolidation of special funds and government agencies adds $1,964 million to these expenditures for a consolidated total of $51,136 million for the 2001-2002 fiscal year.

Table 7.1: Consolidated government expenditure

	2001-2002 $M	2000-2001 $M
Program spending	41,929	40,691
Debt service	7,243	6,996
	49,172	47,687
Consolidation of agencies and special funds	1,964	1,766
CONSOLIDATED EXPENDITURES	51,136	49,453

Chart 7.1 shows the impact on the government's expenditures of additional expenditures incurred by government agencies and special funds. The consolidation of agencies and special funds represents $1,964.1 million or 3.8% of consolidated government expenditures in 2001-2002.

Chart 7.1: Expenditures of agencies and special funds in 2001-2002 as a proportion of government expenditures



4. ANTICIPATED RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agencies and special funds rely, by and large, on government departments for financing. For this reason, the budgeting and management of departmental envelopes takes into account the agencies, special funds and the department in a given portfolio. Departmental envelopes are composed of:

— the expenditure envelope stipulated in Volume II of the *Expenditure Budget* dealing with the *Appropriations*;

— the net result, i.e. the difference between the revenues and expenditures of the agencies and special funds.

Each minister is responsible for ensuring that consolidated agencies under his or her responsibility do not have a negative impact on government financial results.

Appendix A indicates for each portfolio, the anticipated results of the special funds and government agencies as well as their anticipated gross revenues and expenditures, i.e. before making the consolidation adjustments required to ensure compliance with government accounting principles.

Table 7.2 shows that the anticipated gross revenues and expenditures of agencies and special funds amount to $12,287.9 million and $12,341.8 million, respectively. However, after consolidation adjustments, the overall impact of agencies and special funds on government results amounts to $57.0 million.

As for the special funds, their $57.1 million surplus in 2000-2001 becomes a $40.9 million deficit in 2001-2002. This difference is due primarily to two funds that recorded a surplus in 2000-2001 and anticipate a deficit in 2001-2002:

- Labour Market Development Fund: a $10.6 million surplus in 2000-2001 and a $30.6 million deficit in 2001-2002;

- Fund to Combat Poverty through Reintegration into the Labour Market: a $12.5 million surplus in 2000-2001 and a $34.8 million deficit in 2001-2002.

In both instances, it should be noted that the anticipated deficits are covered by the surplus accumulated in previous fiscal years.

Government agencies, overall, are recording surplus. The probable results for the 2000-2001 fiscal year represent a $59.6 million surplus in relation to a $13.0 million deficit in respect of fiscal year 2001-2002 forecasts.

It should be noted that the Financière agricole anticipates a $31.5 million deficit in its first year of operation. However, this agency has concluded an agreement with the minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under which the department undertakes to pay $2.1 billion over a seven-year period. The Financière agricole promises to comply this budget envelope and, consequently, it will have to achieve financial equilibrium over the course of a seven-year cycle.

Table 7.2: Impact of consolidation of special funds and agencies on government results

	2001-2002			2000-2001
	Revenues $M	Expenditures $M	Result	Result $M
Special funds	3,608.6	3,649.5	(40.9)	57.1
Agencies	8,679.3	8,692.3	(13.0)	59.6
	12,287.9	12,341.8	(53.9)	116.7
Consolidation adjustments[1]	(10,266.8)	(10,377.7)	110.9	65.7
IMPACT OF CONSOLIDATION	2,021.1	1,964.1	57.0	182.4

[1] There are two kinds of adjustments. The first consists in eliminating the transactions concluded by these entities among themselves or with departments or budgetary agencies. This adjustment is necessary to avoid duplicate accounting of expenditures. The second type of adjustment results from the harmonization of the accounting policies of special funds and agencies with those of the government.

The difference between the two fiscal years can also be explained by the forecasts of the following agencies:

— Three agencies that recorded surplus in 2000-2001 anticipate smaller surplus or no surplus in 2001-2002:

- Société immobilière du Québec: a $9.8 million surplus in 2000-2001 and a balanced budget in 2001-2002;
- Commission des normes du travail: the $9.3 million surplus in 2000-2001 will fall to $4.3 million in 2001-2002;
- Société québécoise de récupération et de recyclage: a $4.9 million surplus in 2000-2001 and a balanced budget in 2001-2002.

— The Commission des valeurs mobilières du Québec, which recorded a $13.4 million surplus in 2000-2001, anticipates a $5.1 million deficit in 2001-2002.

APPENDIX A

Results of agencies and special funds

	2001-2002			2000-2001
	Revenues	Expenditures	Result	Result
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Affaires municipales et Métropole				
Société d'habitation du Québec	539.4	539.4	0.0	0.0
Société du Palais des congrès de Montréal	26.6	26.6	0.0	0.0
	566.0	566.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation				
Bureau d'accréditation des pêcheurs et des aides-pêcheurs du Québec	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financière agricole du Québec	400.6	432.1	(31.5)	-
Fonds d'assurance-prêts agricoles et forestiers[1]	18.3	9.5	8.8	8.5
	419.1	441.8	(22.7)	8.5
Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique				
Disaster Assistance Fund for Certain Areas	32.2	32.2	0.0	0.0
Fonds des services gouvernementaux	270.9	263.7	7.2	9.9
Information Technology Fund of the Conseil du trésor	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Fund relating to the Ice Storm	39.5	39.5	0.0	0.0
Société immobilière du Québec	520.4	520.4	0.0	9.8
	864.5	857.3	7.2	19.7
Conseil exécutif				
Fonds Jeunesse Québec	40.7	40.7	0.0	0.0
Culture et Communications				
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0
Commission de reconnaissance des associations d'artistes	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec	56.5	56.5	0.0	0.0
Grande bibliothèque du Québec	11.1	12.3	(1.2)	0.2
Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal	10.2	10.2	0.0	0.0
Musée de la civilisation	24.5	24.5	0.0	0.0
Musée du Québec	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Régie du cinéma	9.5	4.1	5.4	1.4
Société de développement des entreprises culturelles	46.9	46.9	0.0	0.0
Société de la Place des arts de Montréal	30.7	30.7	0.0	0.0
Société de télédiffusion du Québec	68.5	68.5	0.0	0.0
Société du Grand Théâtre de Québec	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
	293.1	288.9	4.2	1.6
Éducation				
Institut de tourisme et d'hôtellerie du Québec	20.8	20.9	(0.1)	0.3

APPENDIX A

Results of agencies and special funds

	2001-2002			2000-2001
	Revenues $M	Expenditures $M	Result $M	Result $M
Emploi, Solidarité sociale				
Assistance Fund for Independent Community Action	18.1	18.5	(0.4)	(0.2)
Labour Market Development Fund	959.9	990.5	(30.6)	10.6
Fund to Combat Poverty through Reintegration into the Labour Market	36.7	71.5	(34.8)	12.5
Information Technology Fund of the ministère de la Solidarité sociale	50.9	50.9	0.0	0.0
Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris	17.5	17.5	0.0	0.0
	1 083.1	1 148.9	(65.8)	22.9
Environnement				
Commission de la capitale nationale du Québec	14.2	14.2	0.0	0.0
Régie des installations olympiques[2]	39.4	41.0	(1.6)	(1.4)
Société québécoise de récupération et de recyclage	20.8	20.8	0.0	4.9
	74.4	76.0	(1.6)	3.5
Faune et Parcs				
Fondation de la faune du Québec	3.9	3.9	0.0	(0.1)
Finances				
Commission des valeurs mobilières du Québec	25.4	30.5	(5.1)	13.4
Financing Fund	310.4	308.4	2.0	4.3
Horse-Racing Industry Fund	14.5	14.5	0.0	0.0
Fonds du centre financier international de Montréal	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2
Fonds spécial olympique	83.0	83.0	0.0	0.5
Institut de la statistique du Québec	21.8	21.8	0.0	0.0
Investissement-Québec	347.8	331.7	16.1	17.4
Société de développement de la zone de commerce international de Montréal à Mirabel	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
	809.2	796.2	13.0	35.8
Industrie et Commerce				
Sidbec	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Société du Parc industriel et portuaire de Bécancour	4.9	5.9	(1.0)	(1.0)
Société québécoise d'assainissement des eaux	255.4	258.5	(3.1)	(3.0)
	260.6	264.7	(4.1)	(4.0)
Justice				
Commission des services juridiques	106.5	106.5	0.0	3.8
Fonds d'aide aux recours collectifs[1]	1.6	1.7	(0.1)	(0.4)
Fonds d'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.4
Register Fund	24.6	23.4	1.2	0.5
Office des professions du Québec	4.7	5.4	(0.7)	(0.6)
Société québécoise d'information juridique	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.3
Tribunal administratif du Québec	27.0	27.0	0.0	(0.2)
	175.4	175.0	0.4	3.8

APPENDIX A

Results of agencies and special funds

	2001-2002			2000-2001
	Revenues $M	Expenditures $M	Result $M	Result $M
Recherche, Science et Technologie				
Fonds de la recherche en santé du Québec[1]	90.1	90.1	0.0	0.8
Fonds pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche[1]	86.2	86.4	(0.2)	(0.2)
	176.3	176.5	(0.2)	0.6
Régions				
Regional Development Fund	21.9	21.9	0.0	0.0
Relations avec les citoyens et immigration				
Civil Status Fund	10.8	10.7	0.1	(0.8)
Government Information Fund	46.9	47.1	(0.2)	0.1
	57.7	57.8	(0.1)	(0.7)
Relations internationales				
Fund for the Management of Québec Immovables on Foreign Soil	10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0
Office Québec-Amériques pour la jeunesse	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.1
	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.1
Ressources naturelles				
Agence de l'efficacité énergétique	6.5	6.5	0.0	(0.1)
Fonds d'information foncière	73.2	51.2	22.0	29.5
Fonds d'information géographique	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Fonds forestier	91.5	96.0	(4.5)	(8.9)
Régie de l'énergie	6.7	7.8	(1.1)	(0.7)
Société nationale de l'amiante	0.0	0.6	(0.6)	(0.8)
	179.9	164.1	15.8	19.0
Revenu				
Tax Collection Fund	66.2	68.7	(2.5)	0.3
Fonds des pensions alimentaires[3]	42.6	42.6	0.0	0.0
Information Technology Fund of the ministère du Revenu	34.3	34.3	0.0	0.0
	143.1	145.6	(2.5)	0.3
Santé et Services sociaux				
Corporation d'urgence-santé de la région de Montréal métropolitain	71.5	70.4	1.1	0.8
Fonds de l'assurance médicaments	443.7	443.7	0.0	0.0
Héma-Québec	200.4	200.4	0.0	0.0
Institut national de santé publique	19.2	19.2	0.0	0.1
Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec	5 077.8	5 077.8	0.0	0.0
	5 812.6	5 811.5	1.1	0.9

APPENDIX A

Results of agencies and special funds

	2001-2002			2000-2001
	Revenues $M	Expenditures $M	Result $M	Result $M
Sécurité publique				
École nationale des pompiers du Québec	14.5	14.5	0.0	0.1
École nationale des pompiers du Québec	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.1
Police Services Fund	227.0	227.0	0.0	0.0
	242.7	242.7	0.0	0.2
Tourisme, Loisir et Sport				
Tourism Partnership Fund	94.8	95.1	(0.3)	(0.5)
Société du Centre des congrès de Québec	19.6	19.5	0.1	(1.3)
	114.4	114.6	(0.2)	(1.8)
Transports				
Agence métropolitaine de transport[2]	210.9	210.9	0.0	0.0
Road Network Preservation and Improvement Fund	435.7	435.7	0.0	0.0
Rolling Stock Management Fund	56.6	56.6	0.0	(1.3)
Fonds pour la vente de biens et services	4.0	4.1	(0.1)	-
Fund for the Contribution of Motorists to Public Transit	60.8	60.8	0.0	0.0
Société des traversiers du Québec	52.1	53.0	(0.9)	(0.5)
	820.1	821.1	(1.0)	(1.8)
Travail				
Commissaire de l'industrie de la construction	1.0	1.1	(0.1)	0.1
Commission des lésions professionnelles	47.9	49.4	(1.5)	(1.5)
Commission des normes du travail	47.0	42.7	4.3	9.3
	95.9	93.2	2.7	7.9
TOTAL	12,287.9	12,341.8	(53.9)	116.7
Consolidation adjustments	(10,266.8)	(10,377.7)	110.9	65.7
Impact of consolidation	2,021.1	1,964.1	57.0	182.4

[1] This fund must be considered as an agency, not a special fund.

[2] Estimates correspond solely to the agencies' operating funds.

[3] This agency also performs fiduciary activities outside the government's accounting entity.

APPENDIX B

Government corporations

Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec

Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail

Corporation d'hébergement du Québec

Financement - Québec

Fonds d'indemnisation du courtage immobilier

Hydro-Québec[1]

Immobilière SHQ

Loto-Québec

Régie de l'assurance-dépôt du Québec

Société de développement de la Baie James (SDBJ)

Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec

Société des alcools du Québec

Société des établissements de plein air du Québec

Société générale de financement du Québec

Société Innovatech du Grand Montréal

Société Innovatech du Sud du Québec

Société Innovatech Québec et Chaudière – Appalaches

Société Innovatech Régions ressources

[1] This agency also performs fiduciary activities outside the government's accounting entity.

APPENDIX C

Agencies and funds performing fiduciary activities

Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec

Centraide Committee – Public Sector

Commission administrative des régimes de retraite et d'assurances

Commission de la construction du Québec

Curateur public (Le)

Funds administered by the Régie des marchés agricoles et alimentaires du Québec

Fonds central pour le bénéfice des personnes incarcérées

Fonds d'assurance récolte

Fonds d'assurance stabilisation des revenues agricoles

Fonds de contrat à terme

Travel Agents' Security Fund

Fonds des pensions alimentaires (trust portion)

Fonds d'indemnisation des services financiers

Fonds du régime tripartite d'assurance revenu brut à l'égard des récoltes

Trust funds

Fonds national de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre

Hydro-Québec - Pension fund

Régie des rentes du Québec

CHAPTER 8
DEFINED-PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

CHAPTER 8

DEFINED-PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

This chapter discusses the defined-purpose accounts for 2001-2002 along with their forecast expenditures as established by the departments and agencies that administer them.

The defined-purpose accounts are not presented in the *Expenditure Budget* because they concern amounts received under a contract or agreement that stipulates their allocation for a specific purpose, nor are the expenditures from these accounts included in the government's consolidated financial expenditures. They are provided to supplement the information on the activities of the departments, even if they are not part of their expenditure budget.

These accounts correspond to revenue allocated by an external source, as presented by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Until the service is rendered, these amounts are considered as debts or liabilities to the funding party.

1. OBJECTIVE OF DEFINED-PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

In general, all government revenues are paid into the consolidated revenue fund except in cases where a contract or agreement limits the use of these amounts to a specific purpose, such as financing an activity or cooperating with another country. In such cases, the government may open a defined-purpose account under section 6 of the *Financial Administration Act* (2000, c. 15).

Financial operations that involve a defined-purpose account are governed by all of the regulations, policies and guidelines applicable to transactions carried out by means of a department's appropriations. Moreover, expenditures under the accounts are submitted to the Auditor General for auditing.

In 2001-2002, there are 34 defined-purpose accounts in effect in 19 government departments. Two of the accounts are general in nature and may be used, subject to certain conditions, by different government departments. They are the "Training, partnership and organization of special events" account and the "Financing of autonomous service units" (ASUs) account. These accounts are used to consolidate activities of a similar nature relating to training, partnerships and the organization of special events or to the financing of ASUs but which various departments administer. This simplifies the monitoring of these activities and avoids the need to create a separate defined-purpose account for each departmental activity meeting the conditions for drawing on the accounts.

2. DATA ON DEFINED-PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

Table 8.1 presents data on payments and debits forecasted by the departments for 2001-2002 for the main defined-purpose accounts. Spending under these accounts totals $383.7 million. Detailed data on defined-purpose accounts can be found in Appendix A.

Eight defined-purpose accounts make up a large part of payments, of which two alone account for over half of the expenditures effected from this source. First, goods and services tax administration stands at $107.6 million, or 28.0% of the total. Second, the 2000-2007 infrastructure program account totals $109.2 million, or 28.5% of the total. The ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole receives 60.0% of the payments and other debits and the ministère des Transports, 40.0%.

Nine defined-purpose accounts encompass staff subject to the *Public Service Act* (R.S.Q., c. F-3.1.1), i.e. 1,881 full-time equivalents (FTE). The two accounts that include the biggest number of staff are the "Account for the management of the goods and services tax" (1,393 FTE) and the "Account for the administration of the *Firearms Act*" (366 FTE).

Table 8.1: Payments and other debits to the main defined-purpose accounts in 2001-2002

	($000)	%
REVENU		
- Goods and services tax administration	107,582.5	28.0
AFFAIRES MUNICIPALES ET MÉTROPOLE		
- 2000-2007 infrastructure program	65,492.4	17.1
TRANSPORTS		
- 2000-2007 infrastructure program	43,661.6	11.4
ÉDUCATION		
- Financing of millennium scholarships	71,800.0	18.7
- Minority-language and second-language teaching	12,403.0	3.2
SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE		
- Administration of the *Firearms Act*	16,522.0	4.3
FINANCES		
- Financing of the horse racing industry recovery plan	14,500.0	3.8
CONSEIL DU TRÉSOR, ADMINISTRATION ET FONCTION PUBLIQUE		
- Financial assistance for the disaster of January 5 to 9, 1998 (ice storm)	9,880.0	2.6
OTHER	41,879.4	10.9
TOTAL	383,720.9	100.0

Appendix A

Defined-purpose accounts: payments and other departmental debits in 2001-2002

	($000)
AFFAIRES MUNICIPALES ET MÉTROPOLE	
- 1994-1997 infrastructure works	412.6
- 2000-2007 infrastructure program	65,492.4
AGRICULTURE, PÊCHERIES ET ALIMENTATION	
- Financing of certain agriculture and fishing activities	5,000.0
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	3,011.0
CONSEIL DU TRÉSOR, ADMINISTRATION ET FONCTION PUBLIQUE	
- Financial assistance for the disaster of January 5 to 9, 1998 (ice storm)	9,880.0
CULTURE ET COMMUNICATIONS	
- Financing of autonomous service units - Centre de conservation du Québec	400.0
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	90.0
- Financing to stabilize certain cultural organizations	170.5
ÉDUCATION	
- Minority-language and second-language teaching	12,403.0
- Financing of millennium scholarships	71,800.0
- Training in federal penitentiaries	4,233.0
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	200.0
- Literacy program	539.2
EMPLOI ET SOLIDARITÉ SOCIALE	
- Financing of pilot projects for elderly workers	5,000.0
ENVIRONNEMENT	
- Financing of autonomous service units - Centre d'expertise en analyse environnementale	850.0
FAUNE ET PARCS	
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	33.1
FINANCES	
- Financing of the horse racing industry recovery plan	14,500.0
INDUSTRIE ET COMMERCE	
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	550.0

Appendix A
Defined-purpose accounts: payments and other departmental debits in 2001-2002

	($000)
JUSTICE	
- Agreement respecting the *Young Offenders Acts*	1,575.0
RELATIONS AVEC LES CITOYENS ET IMMIGRATION	
- Reception and housing of Kosovo refugees	1,327.5
RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES	
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	1,015.0
RESSOURCES NATURELLES	
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	285.1
- Mining sector cooperation project with Bolivia	1,000.0
REVENU	
- Goods and services tax administration	107,582.5
SANTÉ ET SERVICES SOCIAUX	
- Financing of certain organizations, projects and activities in the sports and recreation field	400.0
- Financing of the program to assist pathological gamblers	8,000.0
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	24.6
SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE	
- Administration of the *Firearms Act*	16,522.0
- Financing of autonomous service units - Laboratoire de sciences judiciaires et de médecine légale	900.0
- Financing of the joint civil defence program	530.0
- Training, partnerships and organization of special events	664.8
TRANSPORTS	
- 2000-2007 infrastructure program	43,661.6
- Improvement of the road network in the Outaouais region of Québec	26.0
TRAVAIL	
- Financing of the Bureau d'évaluation médicale	2,242.0
- Financing of the Bureau du commissaire général du travail	3,400.0
Total	383,720.9

CHAPTER 9

THE 2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET BY MISSION

CHAPTER 9

THE 2001-2002 EXPENDITURE BUDGET BY MISSION

This chapter examines the composition of the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* by mission. Accordingly, the programs appearing in the *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget* are divided into six missions corresponding to the major government functions.

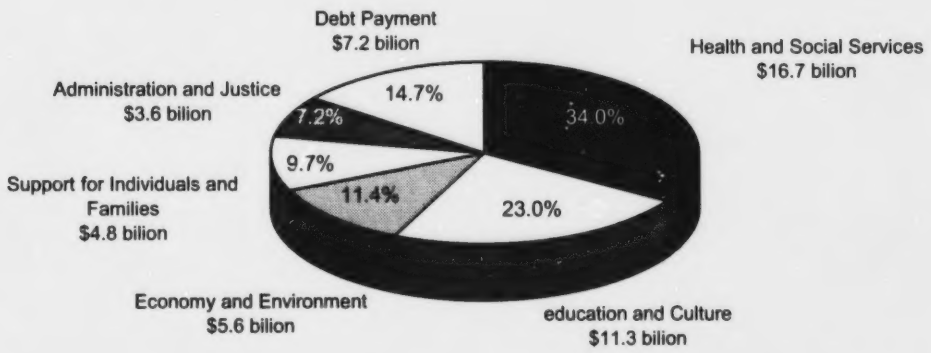
The analysis of expenditures by mission involves program expenditures and does not include the expenditures of the special funds or those of government agencies whose budget is not voted on by the National Assembly.

1. MAJOR GOVERNMENT MISSIONS

The mission structure for 2001-2002 is the same as for 2000-2001, i.e. Health and Social Services, Education and Culture, Economy and Environment, Support for Individuals and Families, Administration and Justice, and Debt Payment. An appendix contains a complete list of the 28 portfolios and 96 programs that make up each mission.

Chart 9.1 shows the relative weight, as a percentage and in billions of dollars, of each mission.

Chart 9.1: Breakdown of the *Expenditure Budget* by missions, $49.2 billion in 2001-2002



The *2001-2002 Expenditure Budget*, which stands at $49.2 billion, can be broken down as follows among the various missions:

— $16.7 billion is earmarked for the Health and Social Services mission, which accounts for 34.0% of total expenditures. This mission is part of the Santé et Services sociaux portfolio;

— $11.3 billion is allocated to the Education and Culture mission, which represents 23.0% of total expenditures. This mission essentially encompasses various programs of the ministère de l'Éducation and the ministère de la Culture et des Communications, as well as programs of a similar nature found in other portfolios;

— $5.6 billion is earmarked for the Economy and Environment mission, which absorbs 11.4% of total expenditures. It consists of expenditures to support the economy, agriculture, environmental protection, and natural resource management;

— $4.8 billion is allocated to the Support for Individuals and Families mission, which takes up 9.7% of total expenditures. It includes all of the financial support programs pertaining to the family, social assistance and financial assistance for access to legal aid;

— $3.6 billion goes to the Administration and Justice mission, which accounts for 7.2% of total expenditures. This mission encompasses expenditure on government administration, the administration of justice and public security. It also includes expenditure that affects several sectors of society such as youth, the status of women and research;

— $7.2 billion is earmarked for the Debt Payment mission, which accounts for 14.7% of total expenditures. This mission covers government debt service alone.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE DIFFERENT MISSIONS FOR 2001-2002

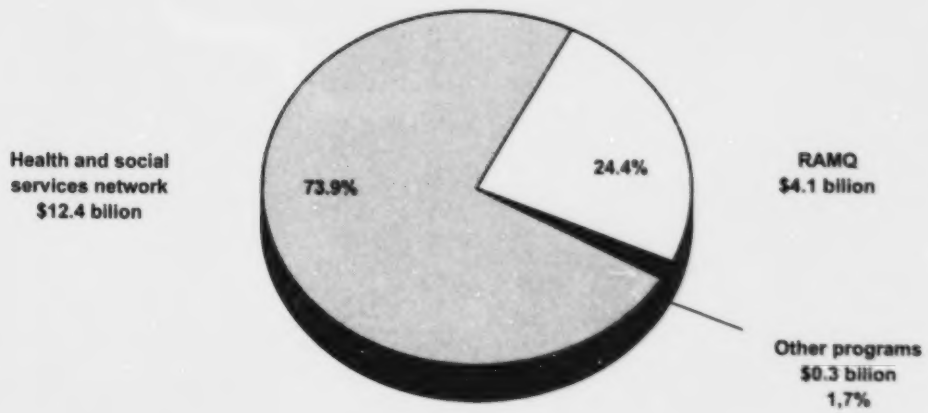
This section describes the major components of each of the missions and their relative importance within the mission. The Debt Payment mission is not described because it consists of a single program.

Expenditures of the Health and Social Services mission

The Health and Social Services mission encompasses the programs of the Santé et Services sociaux portfolio. This mission is essentially composed of health and social services network establishments and the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec.

As shown in Chart 9.2, the network's expenditures account for 73.9% of the mission's expenditures. The Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec, which defrays the cost of health professionals' services and administers the prescription drug insurance fund, accounts for 24.4%. The remaining expenditures represent 1.7% of the mission's expenditures.

Chart 9.2: Health and Social Services mission, $16.7 billion in 2001-2002



Expenditures of the Education and Culture mission

The Education and Culture mission comprises networks, culture, financial assistance for education and the other programs.

— The education networks are composed of establishments at the primary, secondary, Cegep and university levels.

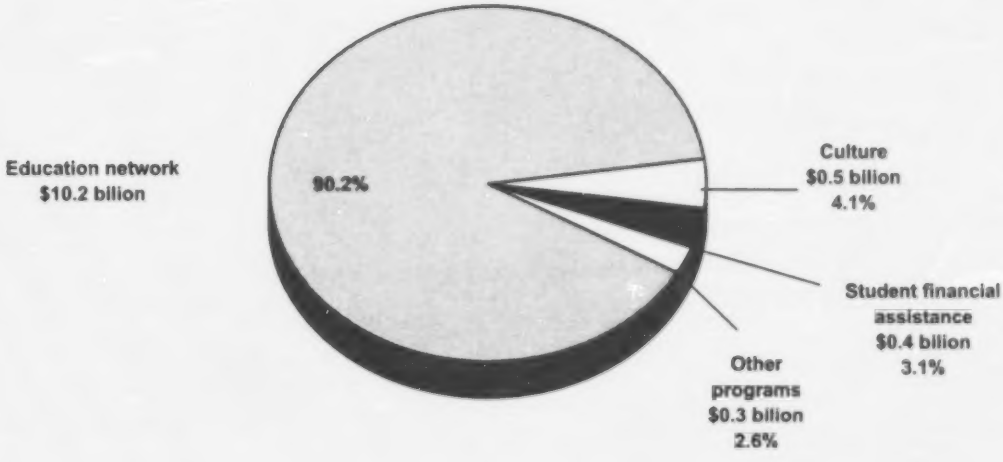
— Culture is part of the Culture et Communications portfolio, except for the *Charter of the French language*.

— Financial assistance for education covers all of the financial support programs for students.

— Other expenditures concern the administrative support of the ministère de l'Éducation, the integration of immigrants, the administration of the *Charter of the French language*, and the development of recreation and sport.

Chart 9.3 presents the breakdown of each component within the mission. The networks account for 90.2% of this mission's expenditures. Culture accounts for 4.1%, while financial assistance for education accounts for 3.1%. Other expenditures represent 2.6% of the mission's expenditures.

Chart 9.3: Education and Culture mission, $11.3 billion in 2001-2002



Expenditures of the Economy and Environment mission

The Economy and Environment mission encompasses the following components: support for the economy, employment assistance measures, the environment and infrastructure support.

— Support for the economy covers the programs of various portfolios aimed at supporting economic development in specific sectors, e.g. agri-food, natural resources, tourism, industry, transport, or external trade, or in terms of a specific region, e.g. greater Montréal, the regions and Québec's capital.

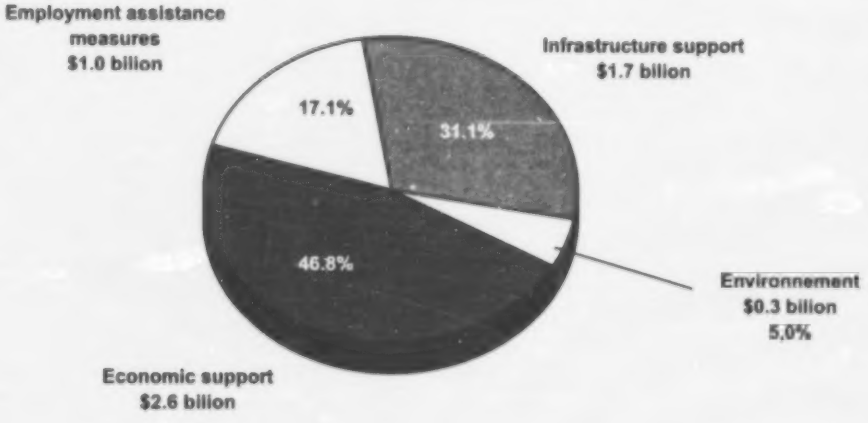
— Employment assistance measures are covered by the program of the same name in the Emploi et Solidarité sociale portfolio.

— Infrastructure support covers funding for highway infrastructure, waterworks and sewer systems, and water purification.

— The environment covers the environmental protection and Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement programs in the ministère de l'Environnement and the Faune et Parcs portfolio.

Chart 9.4 presents the breakdown of each component within the mission. Expenditures for economic development represent the largest share, i.e. 46.8% of this mission's expenditures, infrastructure support accounts for 31.1% and employment assistance measures absorb 17.1%. Lastly, the environment requires 5.0% of this mission's expenditures.

Chart 9.4: Economy and Environment mission, $5.6 billion in 2001-2002



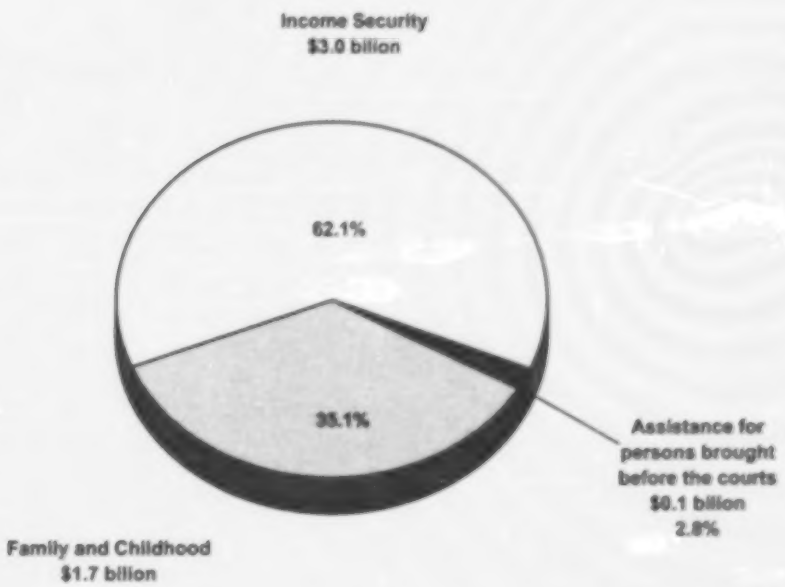
Expenditures of the Support for Individuals and Families mission

The Support for Individuals and Families mission can be broken down as follows: income security, family and childhood, and assistance for persons brought before the courts.

- Income security includes expenditures related to social aid.
- Family and childhood covers all programs of the Famille et Enfance portfolio.
- Assistance for persons brought before the courts covers legal aid that ensures that low-income earners have access to the legal system.

As Chart 9.5 shows, income security accounts for 62.1% of the mission's expenditures, while expenditures related to families and children account for 35.1%. Legal aid expenditures represent 2.8% of the mission's expenditures.

Chart 9.5: Support for Individuals and Families mission, $4.8 billion in 2001-2002



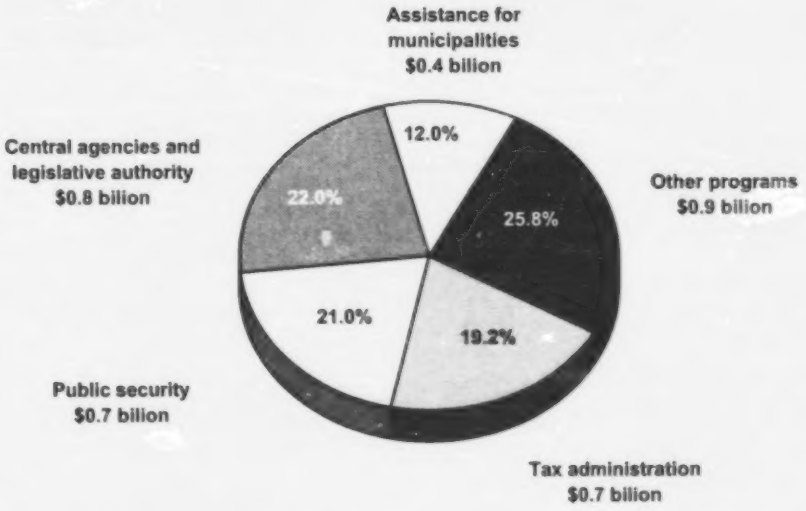
Expenditures of the Administration and Justice mission

The Administration and Justice mission comprises the following components: tax administration, public security, central agencies and legislative authority, assistance to municipalities and other programs.

- Tax administration encompasses the entire portfolio of the ministère du Revenu.
- The public security item represents the Sécurité publique portfolio.
- The central agencies and legislative authority item encompasses departments and agencies that play a central role in exercising executive power, i.e. the Conseil exécutif, the Conseil du trésor and the ministère des Finances, and the National Assembly and the agencies reporting directly to it, i.e. the Public Protector, the Auditor General and the Director General of Elections.
- Assistance to municipalities covers the compensation in lieu of taxes granted to municipalities by the government as well as other forms of financial assistance to the municipalities.
- The other programs include an array of programs associated with the government's administrative functions found in the following portfolios: Affaires municipales et Métropole, Justice, Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine, Recherche, Science et Technologie, Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration and Travail.

Chart 9.6 presents the structure of the Administration and Justice mission. The central agencies and legislative authority components account for 22.0% of this mission's expenditures. Public security represents 21.0%. Tax administration takes up 19.2% of expenditures while assistance to municipalities represents 12.0%. The other programs account for 25.8% of this mission's expenditures: they include the Contingency Fund, funds from which will be distributed during the year to the different expenditure budget portfolios.

Chart 9.6: Administration and Justice mission, $3.6 billion in 2001-2002



3. CHANGES IN EXPENDITURES BY MISSION FROM 1997-1998 TO 2001-2002

Chart 9.7 shows the average annual growth between 1997-1998 and 2001-2002 for each major government mission.

— Overall, the average total annual expenditure increased by 3.8% during this period.

— The Health and Social Services mission experienced average annual growth of 6.6%: this mission experienced the biggest growth in recent years.

— The Economy and Environment mission had an average annual increase of 4.1%, excluding the impact of the Canada-Québec Labour Market Agreement.

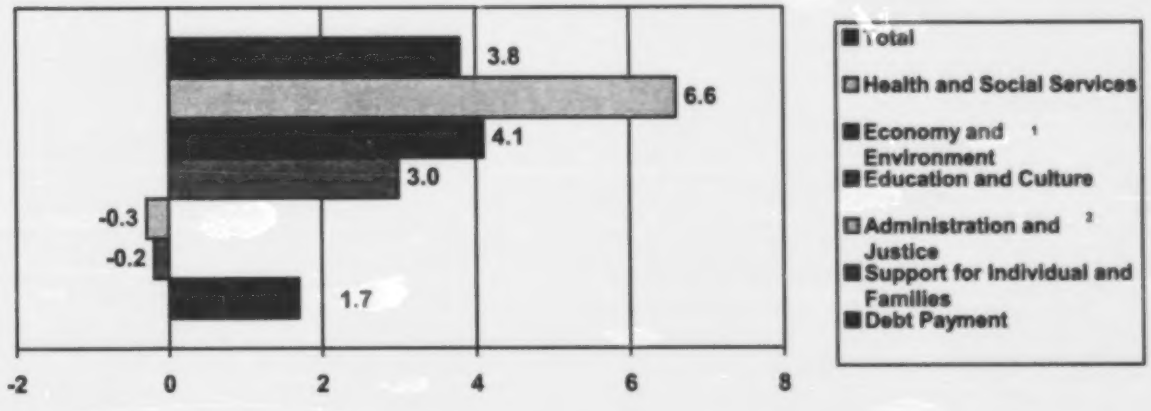
— The Education and Culture mission increased by an average of 3.0%.

— The Administration and Justice mission decreased by an annual average of 0.3%.

— The Support for Individuals and Families mission decreased by 0.2% per year as a result of a drop in the number of households receiving income security.

— The Debt Payment mission increased by 1.7% per year.

Chart 9.7: Average annual growth in the expenditure budget between 1997-1998 and 2001-2002, by mission (%)



1 Excluding the impact of the Canada-Québec Labour Market Agreement, which took effect in 1998-1999.

2 The Contingency Fund has been removed from the Administration and Justice mission since it will be allocated to other missions during the year.

APPENDIX A

Expenditures by mission, portfolio and program

Health and Social Services	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Expenditure Budget 2000-2001 *	Probable Expenditure 2000-2001	Expenditures 1999-2000	Expenditures 1998-1999
			($ 000 000)		
Santé et Services sociaux					
National Operations	**231,7**	205,5	205,2	226,9	160,4
Regional Operations	**12 351,1**	11 849,0	11 838,3	10 910,9	11 027,5
Office des personnes handicapées du Québec	**47,3**	45,0	59,4	47,9	42,8
Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec	**4 085,7**	3 889,8	3 889,8	3 642,6	3 365,5
Total of this Mission	**16 715,8**	15 989,2	15 992,8	14 828,2	14 596,1

* Data on the 2000-2001 Expenditure Budget include expenditures recorded in the Estimates the same year and, for certain programs, the effect of the December 2000 and March 2001 supplementary appropriations. They also incorporate the increases in permanent appropriations and the payment of recurring appropriations from the "Contingency Fund".

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

APPENDIX B

Expenditures by mission, portfolio and program

Education and Culture	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Expenditure Budget 2000-2001 *	Probable Expenditure 2000-2001	Expenditures 1999-2000	Expenditures 1998-1999
			($ 000 000)		
Culture et Communications					
Internal Management, National Institutions and Commission des biens culturels	**73,5**	70,1	70,6	68,3	64,4
Support for Culture, Communications and Government Corporations	**382,1**	436,3	437,7	402,7	434,5
Charter of the French Language	**24,2**	22,9	23,5	21,6	20,5
Régie du cinéma	**-**	-	-	3,4	3,6
Éducation					
Administration and Consulting	**109,2**	106,3	108,4	107,7	99,5
Tourism and Hotel Industry Training	**16,1**	16,8	16,8	15,2	15,0
Financial Assistance for Education	**352,8**	314,3	308,1	330,4	395,3
Pre-school, Primary and Secondary Education	**6 397,3**	6 068,8	6 093,9	5 962,4	5 753,9
Higher Education	**3 222,3**	3 080,8	3 038,5	2 939,0	2 922,4
Retirement Plans	**537,2**	513,1	513,1	470,7	393,5
Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration					
Immigration, Integration and Regionalization	**103,9**	96,5	100,2	98,8	92,0
Tourisme, Loisir et Sport					
Development of Recreation and Sport	**60,1**	57,8	63,7	59,5	46,4
Total of this Mission	**11 278,7**	10 783,6	10 774,6	10 479,7	10 240,9

* Data on the 2000-2001 Expenditure Budget include expenditures recorded in the Estimates the same year and, for certain programs, the effect of the December 2000 and March 2001 supplementary appropriations. They also incorporate the increases in permanent appropriations and the payment of recurring appropriations from the "Contingency Fund".

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

APPENDIX C

Expenditures by mission, portfolio and program

Economy and Environment	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Expenditure Budget 2000-2001 *	Probable Expenditure 2000-2001	Expenditures 1999-2000	Expenditures 1998-1999
			($ 000 000)		
Affaires municipales et Métropole					
Greater Montréal Promotion and Development	**77,4**	109,5	109,6	58,2	56,5
Water and Sewer Systems, Water Treatment and Infrastructures	**628,9**	400,9	396,8	434,9	221,1
Housing	**249,3**	302,6	318,8	270,4	342,1
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation					
Training, Research and Technological Development	**34,6**	33,7	33,6	33,7	31,5
Financière agricole du Québec	**300,0**	403,9	324,5	225,8	265,4
Assistance for Agri-food Businesses	**181,7**	175,8	212,0	167,4	156,9
Regulatory Support	**40,0**	38,5	39,4	38,6	36,7
Internal Management and Support	**50,7**	48,9	50,1	48,3	45,1
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	**20,2**	18,7	17,6	17,3	14,2
Emploi et Solidarité sociale					
Employment Assistance Measures	**961,5**	979,8	970,1	934,8	923,3
Environnement					
Environmental Protection	**161,2**	139,6	143,8	216,8	156,2
Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement	**4,5**	4,4	5,1	5,5	4,7
Development of Québec's Capital	**28,3**	43,4	43,4	31,6	16,2
Régie des installations olympiques	**-**	42,7	42,7	17,5	12,5
Faune et Parcs					
Société de la faune et des parcs du Québec	**114,0**	144,8	147,2	79,5	111,3
Finances					
Economic Development Assistance	**158,7**	179,3	229,0	214,7	272,6
Private Investment and Job Creation Promotion Fund	**244,7**	260,2	119,4	-	-
Industrie et Commerce					
Financial and Technical Support for Businesses and Market Development	**138,9**	142,1	265,8	155,0	129,9
Québec Student Placement	**5,2**	9,4	-	-	-
Régions					
Support Measures for Local and Regional Development	**194,3**	158,1	143,6	151,8	135,0
Relations internationales					
International Affairs	**105,7**	88,0	102,4	98,4	87,9

* Data on the 2000-2001 Expenditure Budget include expenditures recorded in the Estimates the same year and, for certain programs, the effect of the December 2000 and March 2001 supplementary appropriations. They also incorporate the increases in permanent appropriations and the payment of recurring appropriations from the "Contingency Fund".

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

APPENDIX C

Expenditures by mission, portfolio and program

Economy and Environment (cont'd.)	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Expenditure Budget 2000-2001 *	Probable Expenditure 2000-2001	Expenditures 1999-2000	Expenditures 1998-1999
			($ 000 000)		
Ressources naturelles					
Land Inventory and Management	**25,9**	27,5	26,5	26,9	23,1
Inventory and Management of Forest Heritage	**143,5**	151,0	155,8	295,8	189,0
Forestry Financing	**2,0**	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,3
Mineral Resources Management and Development	**32,1**	46,5	45,9	46,7	45,9
Management and Administrative Support	**60,0**	58,2	61,2	62,7	60,9
Energy Development	**46,9**	45,0	45,7	50,9	48,2
Tourisme, Loisir et Sport					
Promotion and Development of Tourism	**78,7**	70,3	70,7	113,8	75,1
Transports					
Transportation Infrastructures	**1 118,9**	1 111,4	1 103,2	1 189,5	1 104,9
Transportation Systems	**322,7**	304,9	305,0	310,3	324,0
Administration and Corporate Services	**90,0**	81,3	82,4	78,4	77,7
Total of this Mission	**5 620,4**	5 622,8	5 613,4	5 377,1	4 970,1

* Data on the 2000-2001 Expenditure Budget include expenditures recorded in the Estimates the same year and, for certain programs, the effect of the December 2000 and March 2001 supplementary appropriations. They also incorporate the increases in permanent appropriations and the payment of recurring appropriations from the "Contingency Fund".

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

APPENDIX D

Expenditures by mission, portfolio and program

Support for Individuals and Families	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Expenditure Budget 2000-2001 *	Probable Expenditure 2000-2001 **	Expenditures 1999-2000 **	Expenditures 1998-1999 **
			($ 000 000)		
Emploi et Solidarité sociale					
Financial Assistance Measures	**2 754,0**	2 931,8	2 930,8	2 954,3	3 080,3
Management Support	**198,2**	198,1	200,2	174,6	154,0
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine					
Planning, Research and Administration	**40,2**	34,3	33,4	31,0	26,6
Family and Child Services	**1 024,4**	847,3	817,6	625,1	505,0
Family Benefits	**603,9**	665,6	676,7	831,5	931,1
Advisory Bodies	**2,0**	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,4
Justice					
Assistance to Persons Brought before the Courts	**133,6**	140,8	148,0	141,5	164,8
Total of this Mission	**4 756,3**	4 819,7	4 808,5	4 760,0	4 863,2

* Data on the 2000-2001 Expenditure Budget include expenditures recorded in the Estimates the same year and, for certain programs, the effect of the December 2000 and March 2001 supplementary appropriations. They also incorporate the increases in permanent appropriations and the payment of recurring appropriations from the "Contingency Fund".

** An adjustment was made in order to present 2000-2001 and previous expenditures on the same basis as in 2001-2002. This adjustment led to a $43.4 million increase in expenditure in the "Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine" portfolio given that the family policy is gradually replacing certain measures that were formerly accounted for as deductions from income.

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

APPENDIX E

Expenditures by mission, portfolio and program

Administration and Justice	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Expenditure Budget 2000-2001 *	Probable Expenditure 2000-2001	Expenditures 1999-2000	Expenditures 1998-1999
			($ 000 000)		
National Assembly					
Secrétariat général et Secrétariat général adjoint aux affaires parlementaires et institutionnelles	**14,1**	12,4	12,5	10,9	9,7
Secrétariat général adjoint aux affaires administratives	**27,1**	26,3	26,3	24,9	23,9
Statutory Support Services for Parliamentarians	**42,8**	41,1	41,9	38,6	40,5
Persons Appointed by the National Assembly					
The Public Protector	**7,0**	6,6	7,0	6,2	5,7
The Auditor General	**15,4**	15,2	15,0	14,8	14,4
Administration of the Electoral System	**21,1**	20,9	20,6	20,3	73,6
Affaires municipales et Métropole					
Compensation in lieu of Taxes and Financial Assistance to Municipalities	**429,0**	453,5	458,7	281,5	296,0
General Administration	**44,8**	41,2	42,5	39,1	64,4
Commission municipale du Québec	**2,8**	2,3	2,6	2,2	2,4
Régie du logement	**13,7**	13,2	13,7	13,2	13,4
Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique					
Secretariat of the Conseil du trésor	**56,3**	57,2	49,0	51,2	48,9
Government Operations	**90,5**	96,6	134,6	128,0	194,6
Commission de la fonction publique	**2,5**	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,2
Retirement and Insurance Plans	**291,1**	269,0	269,0	190,7	166,1
Contingency Fund	**117,7**	186,2	36,2	-	-
Conseil exécutif					
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	**0,9**	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,7
Support Services for the Prime Minister and the Conseil exécutif	**28,5**	28,0	25,8	30,3	27,1
Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs	**9,9**	9,7	9,7	11,8	9,6
Native Affairs	**22,3**	16,0	16,0	10,9	4,3
Youth	**9,5**	7,9	8,7	125,4	2,7
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine					
Status of Women	**7,1**	7,0	6,9	6,9	5,7

* Data on the 2000-2001 Expenditure Budget include expenditures recorded in the Estimates the same year and, for certain programs, the effect of the December 2000 and March 2001 supplementary appropriations. They also incorporate the increases in permanent appropriations and the payment of recurring appropriations from the "Contingency Fund".

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

APPENDIX E

Expenditures by mission, portfolio and program

Administration and Justice (cont'd.)	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Expenditure Budget 2000-2001 *	Probable Expenditure 2000-2001	Expenditures 1999-2000	Expenditures 1998-1999
			($ 000 000)		
Finances					
Economic and Fiscal Policies	**35,1**	29,8	28,3	22,7	18,9
Financial Policies and Operations	**19,4**	17,6	18,4	10,9	10,6
Comptroller of Finance	**16,8**	16,6	15,9	13,9	14,8
Internal Management and Support	**23,8**	22,7	22,7	18,3	17,0
The Inspector General of Financial Institutions	**24,7**	23,1	23,1	22,3	20,2
Provision for initiatives concerning revenues	**47,9**	42,0	8,4	-	-
Justice					
Formulation of Decisions	**63,0**	57,0	62,2	60,6	58,7
Administration of Justice	**262,4**	249,2	249,4	246,7	251,2
Administrative Justice	**9,7**	9,9	9,9	10,2	11,8
Recherche, Science et Technologie					
Administrative Support for Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	**22,8**	18,9	18,6	13,9	6,1
Assistance Measures for Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	**198,7**	236,0	238,9	284,7	252,1
Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration					
Civic Relations and Citizen Relations	**16,7**	16,5	20,7	21,0	33,7
Advisory and Protection Organizations Reporting to the Minister	**24,2**	23,5	23,2	22,1	21,7
Public Curator	**35,3**	37,3	35,2	-	-
Revenu					
Tax Administration	**683,9**	711,4	709,6	720,6	845,3
Sécurité publique					
Security, Prevention and Internal Management	**342,1**	328,6	352,5	336,1	344,0
Sûreté du Québec	**380,0**	321,3	366,0	337,7	334,2
Organizations Reporting to the Minister	**23,5**	22,8	26,8	26,8	25,3
Travail					
Labour	**73,8**	68,4	71,9	81,4	72,0
Total of this Mission	**3 557,9**	3 565,7	3 501,5	3 259,8	3 343,4

* Data on the 2000-2001 Expenditure Budget include expenditures recorded in the Estimates the same year and, for certain programs, the effect of the December 2000 and March 2001 supplementary appropriations. They also incorporate the increases in permanent appropriations and the payment of recurring appropriations from the "Contingency Fund".

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

APPENDIX F

Expenditures by mission, portfolio and program

Debt Payment	Expenditure Budget 2001-2002	Expenditure Budget 2000-2001 *	Probable Expenditure 2000-2001	Expenditures 1999-2000	Expenditures 1998-1999
			($ 000 000)		
Finances					
Debt Service and Interest on the Retirement Plans Account	**7 243,0**	6 996,0	6 996,0	6 751,6	6 573,3
Total of this Mission	**7 243,0**	6 996,0	6 996,0	6 751,6	6 573,3
Unexpended Appropriations	-	(133,7)	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	43,4	-	-	-
Mission Total	**49 172,1**	47 686,8	47 686,8	45 456,3	44 587,1

* Data on the 2000-2001 Expenditure Budget include expenditures recorded in the Estimates the same year and, for certain programs, the effect of the December 2000 and March 2001 supplementary appropriations. They also incorporate the increases in permanent appropriations and the payment of recurring appropriations from the "Contingency Fund".

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

CHAPTER 10

CHANGES IN EXPENDITURES AND COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

CHAPTER 10

CHANGES IN EXPENDITURES AND COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter analyses the overall changes in government expenditures since the 1991-1992 fiscal year, i.e. over a 10-year period. It also compares certain Québec expenditure indicators with those in the rest of Canada (Québec and Territories excluded) and selected OECD countries.

The comparative analysis of expenditure indicators emphasizes a quantitative description and a graphic illustration of variation rates in respect of the relevant variables, based on data prepared in advance to allow for proper comparisons over the periods in question. In all instances, the variation rates are calculated on an annual basis. The detailed data used are presented in an appendix.

The chapter comprises four sections:

- The first section presents overall changes in government expenditures and the main components of such changes between 1991-1992 and 2001-2002 (the latter fiscal year represents the 2001-2002 Expenditure Budget). For purposes of analysis, the years 1991-1992 to 2000-2001 have been brought together into three periods, i.e. 1991-1992 to 1994-1995, 1995-1996 to 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 to 2000-2001.

- The second section focuses on changes in expenditures by major sector of activity during the same periods.

- The third section compares changes in Québec government expenditure levels with the rest of Canada, particularly with reference to the size of and growth in program spending and debt service expenditures.

- The fourth section presents a comparison of the level of total public and private spending in the realms of health and education in Québec with the rest of Canada and selected OECD countries.

1. OVERALL CHANGE IN EXPENDITURES SINCE 1991-1992

This section presents the changes in expenditures and the main components of such changes between 1991-1992 and 2001-2002, i.e. over a 10-year period.

Changes in overall expenditures

Chart 10.1 presents the annual change in total expenditures and program spending, in billions of dollars, between 1991-1992 and 2001-2001 in billions of dollars. Total expenditures include both program and debt service expenditures.

Program spending rose from $34.7 billion in 1991-1992 to $41.9 billion in 2001-2002, and total expenditures from $39.4 billion to $49.2 billion.

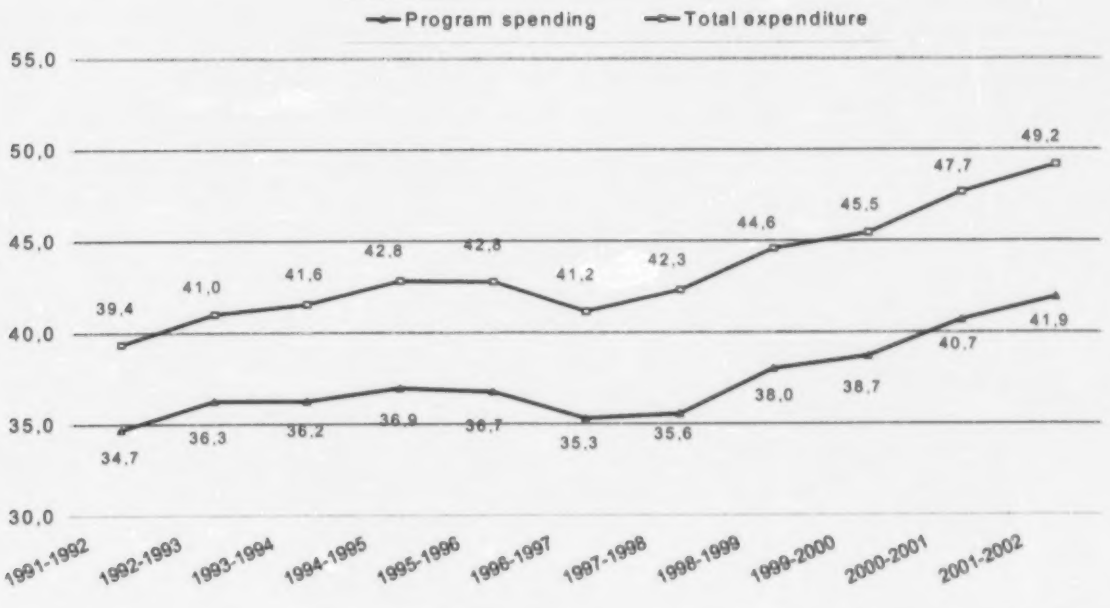
In terms of changes in program spending, the chart indicates:

— slower growth in expenditures between 1991-1992 and 1994-1995;

— a reduction in the level of expenditures between 1995-1996 and 1997-1998;

— renewed growth in expenditures starting in 1998-1999.

Chart 10.1: Changes in expenditures since the 1991-1992 fiscal year (in billions of dollars)



Source: Secrétariat du Conseil du trésor. The figures for 2000-2001 are estimates and for 2001-2002, forecasts. See the note in the appendix for additional details.

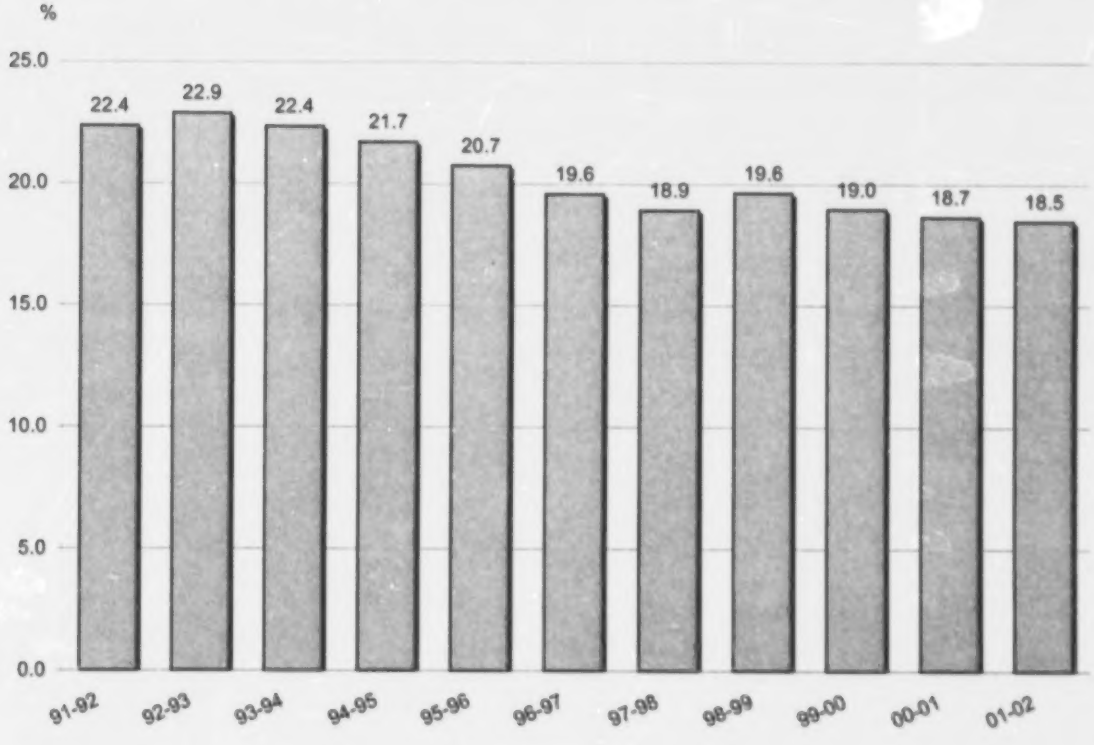
Change in expenditures as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP)

The expenditure/GDP ratio is an indicator of the extent of government spending in the economy. Chart 10.2 below indicates the annual change in program spending as a proportion of GDP since 1991-1992. It reveals that:

— the level of program spending in relation to GDP has gradually decreased over the past 10 years, from 22.4% in 1991-1992 to 18.5% in 2001-2002, i.e. by nearly four percentage points;

— the ratio has tended to stabilize over the past three years. Moreover, it is expected to remain at roughly 18.5% in 2001-2002.

Chart 10.2: Change in program spending as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), from 1991-1992 to 2001-2002



Source: Secrétariat du Conseil du trésor for expenditure data; Statistics Canada and the ministère des Finances du Québec for GDP data.

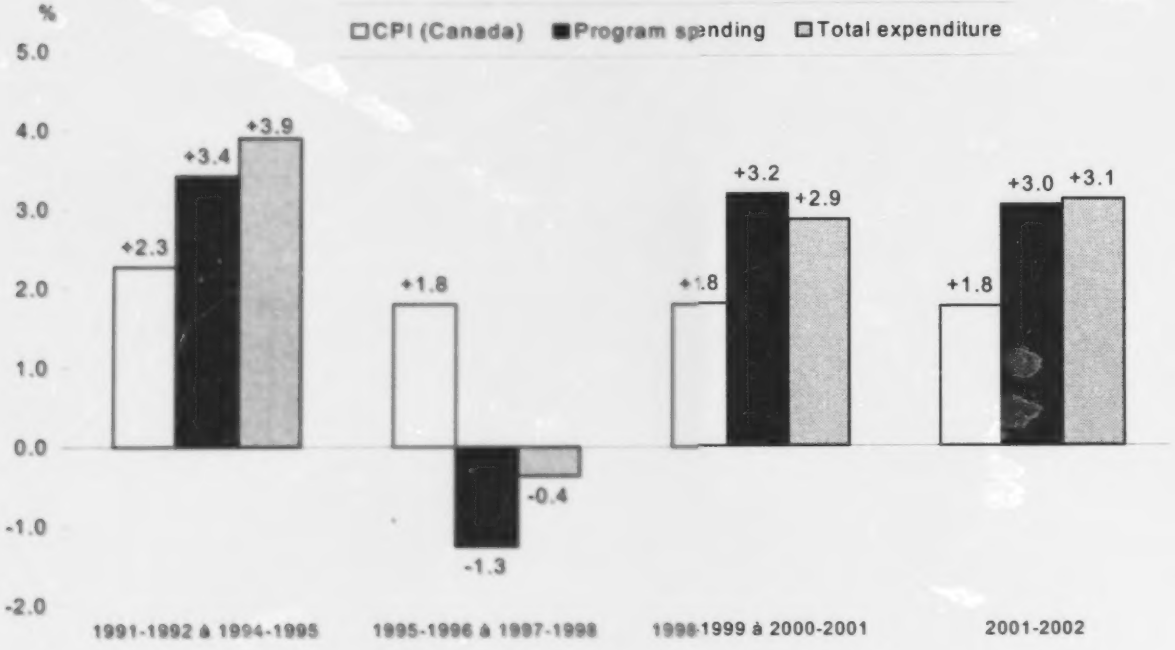
Average change in expenditures

Chart 10.3 shows the average annual rates of change in total expenditures and program spending compared with the consumer price index (CPI) for the three five-year periods selected, i.e. 1991-1992 to 1994-1995, 1995-1996 to 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 to 2000-2001, and the 2000-2001 budget year. This chart reveals a number of trends.

— Expenditures declined between 1995-1996 and 1997-1998, after which program spending increased by 3.2% a year between 1998-1999 and 2000-2001.

— Growth in program spending in 2001-2002 is expected to stand at 3.0%, compared with 3.2% over the past three years, with the inflation rate unchanged at 1.8%.

Chart 10.3: Average annual percentage change in expenditures and CPI



Source: Secrétariat du Conseil du trésor for expenditure data; Statistics Canada and the ministère des Finances du Québec for GDP data.

Change in per capita program spending

Per capita program spending provides an indicator of the volume of public services consumed. Chart 10.4 shows the change in this indicator in current and constant dollars, i.e. when price inflation is excluded.

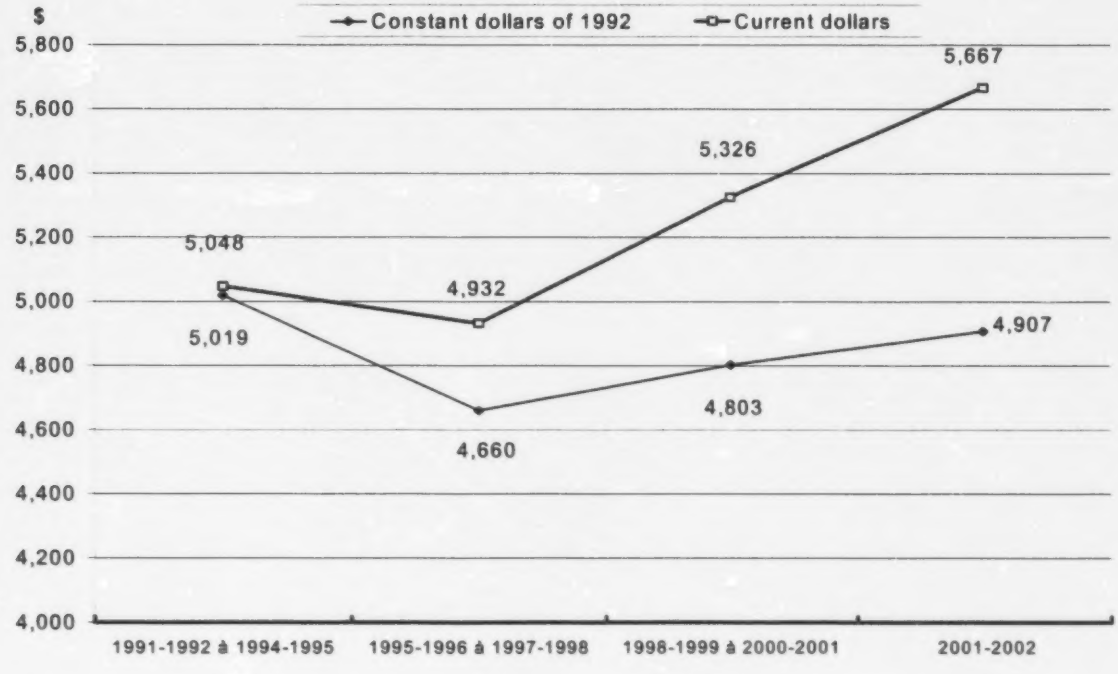
In terms of current dollars, the chart shows that:

— per capita program spending fell from $5,048 between 1991-1992 and 1994-1995 to $4,932 between 1995-1996 and 1997-1998, a 2.3% drop. It rose to $5,326 between 1998-1999 and 2000-2001, an 8.0% increase;

— such spending will continue to increase, to $5,667 in 2001-2002, up 6.4% over the preceding year.

In 1992 constant dollars, the chart shows a similar change, although per capita spending in 2001-2002 still does not reach the level recorded between 1991-1992 and 1994-1995.

Chart 10.4: Change in per capita program spending ($)



Source: Secrétariat du Conseil du trésor for expenditure data; Statistics Canada, the ISQ and the ministère des Finances du Québec for the population as of July 1 of each year.

Change in debt service expenditures

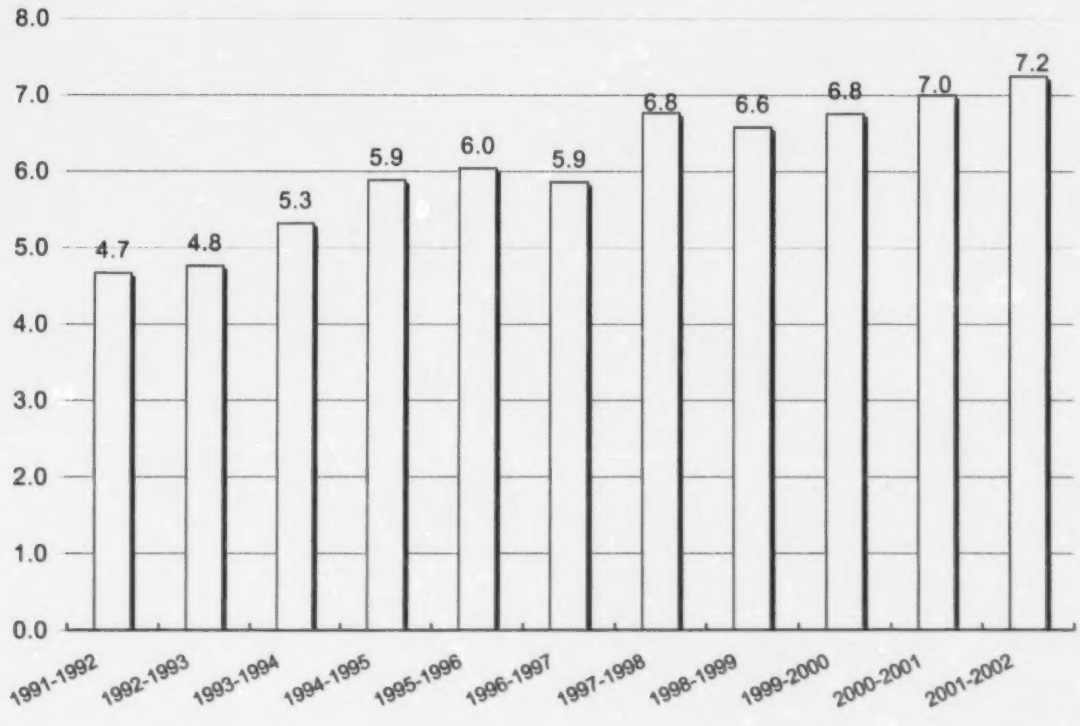
Chart 10.5 illustrates the change since 1991-1992 in debt service expenditures, in billions of dollars. A number of points are worth noting in this respect.

— Government debt service expenditures increased over 50% in 10 years, from $4.7 billion in 1991-1992 to $7.2 billion in 2001-2002.

— In 2001-2002, debt service is expected to rise 2.8% in relation to 2000-2001, to $7.2 billion.

Slower growth in debt service is attributable, by and large, to the attainment over the past three years of a balanced budget and the stabilization of the level of government debt.

Chart 10.5: Annual change in debt service expenditures since 1991-1992 (in billions of dollars)



2. CHANGE IN EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR SECTOR

For the purpose of this analysis, program spending is divided into four main sectors, i.e. Health and Social Services, Education, Employment and Social Solidarity, and Families, Children and Status of Women, which encompass the program spending of the portfolios bearing the same names. Expenditures in respect of other portfolios and programs are included under Other portfolios.

Weight of program spending by major sector since 1991-1992

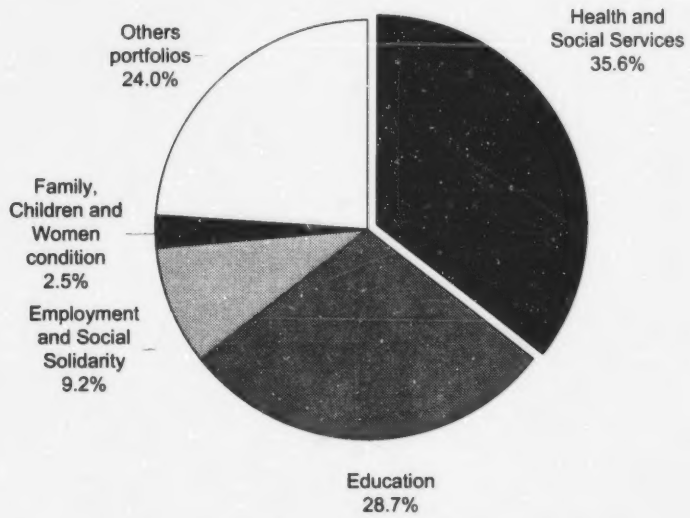
Chart 10.6 on the following page shows the breakdown of program spending by major sector in 1991-1992 and in 2001-2002. It reveals a significant change in the structure of the breakdown during the 10-year period. The following changes, indicated in descending order of importance, are noteworthy:

— Broadly speaking, the weight of the Health and Social Services and Families, Children and Status of Women sectors increased significantly in terms of program spending, while the weight of Education and Other portfolios decreased.

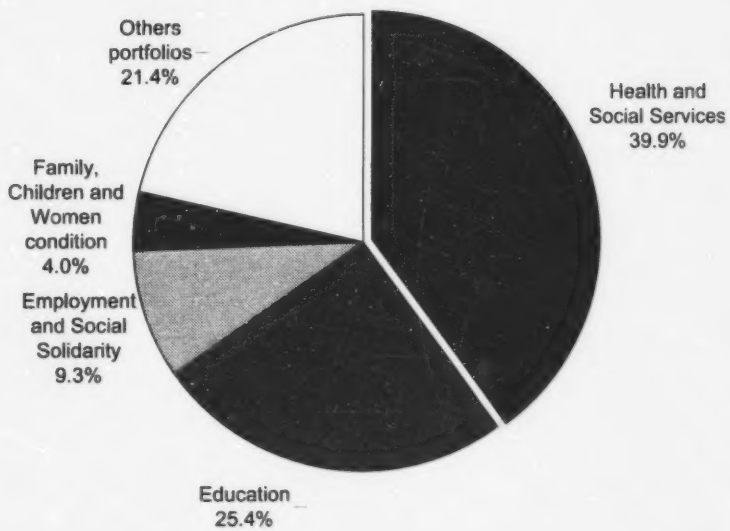
— The weight of spending in the Health and Social Services sector has increased significantly over the past 10 years, from 35.6% of program spending in 1991-1992 to 39.9% in 2001-2002.

Chart 10.6: Breakdown of program spending by major sector in 1991-1992 and 2000-2001 (%)

Program spending, 1991-1992



Program spending, 2001-2002



Comparison of change in program spending, by major sector

In 2001-2002, spending is expected to reach $16.7 billion in the Health and Social Services sector, $10.6 billion in the Education sector, $3.9 billion in the Employment and Social Solidarity sector, $1.7 billion in the Families, Children and Status of Women sector, and nearly $9.0 billion in the Other portfolios.

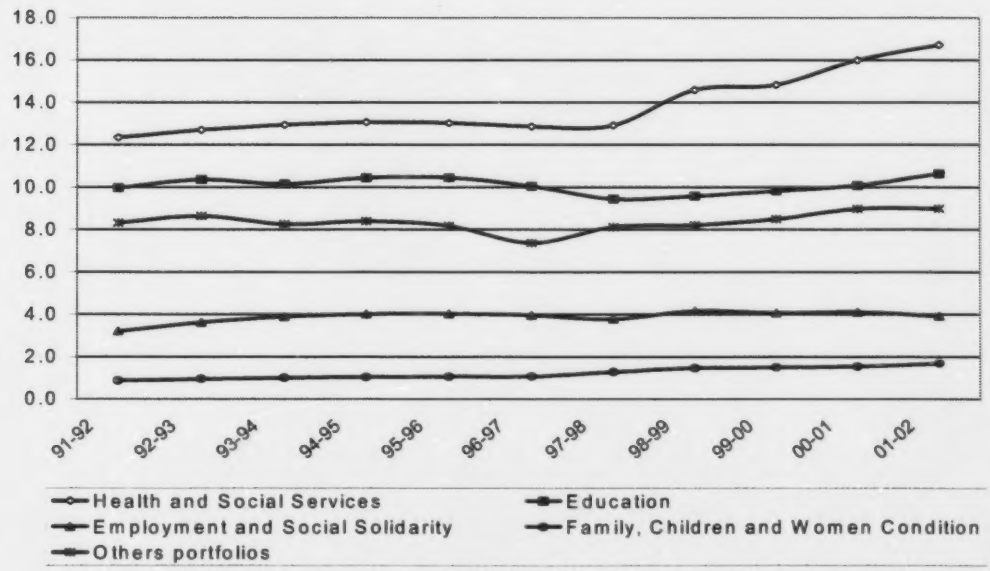
Chart 10.7 compares change, since 1991-1992, in the level of spending, in billions of dollars, of the major sectors selected. It reveals:

— a markedly higher rate of growth in spending than in the other sectors in the Health and Social Services sector, especially starting in 1998-1999. In 2001-2002, spending in this sector is expected to reach $16.7 billion, a 4.5% increase;

— an appreciable increase in spending in the Education sector in 2001-2002.

The following pages present an analysis of the expenditure growth rate, by major sector, for the period under study.

Chart 10.7: Comparative change in level of spending since 1991-1992, by major sector (in billions of dollars)



Comparisons of changes in spending, by major sector

Chart 10.8 compares the average rate of growth in spending anticipated in 2001-2002, by major sector, in relation to the average rate of change in spending over the three years 1998-1999 to 2000-2001. It reveals several trends.

— The most marked growth in spending during the period in question occurred in the Families, Children and Status of Women sector, i.e. a 6.5% average annual increase. This pronounced growth will continue in 2001-2002 and will reach 9.2%.

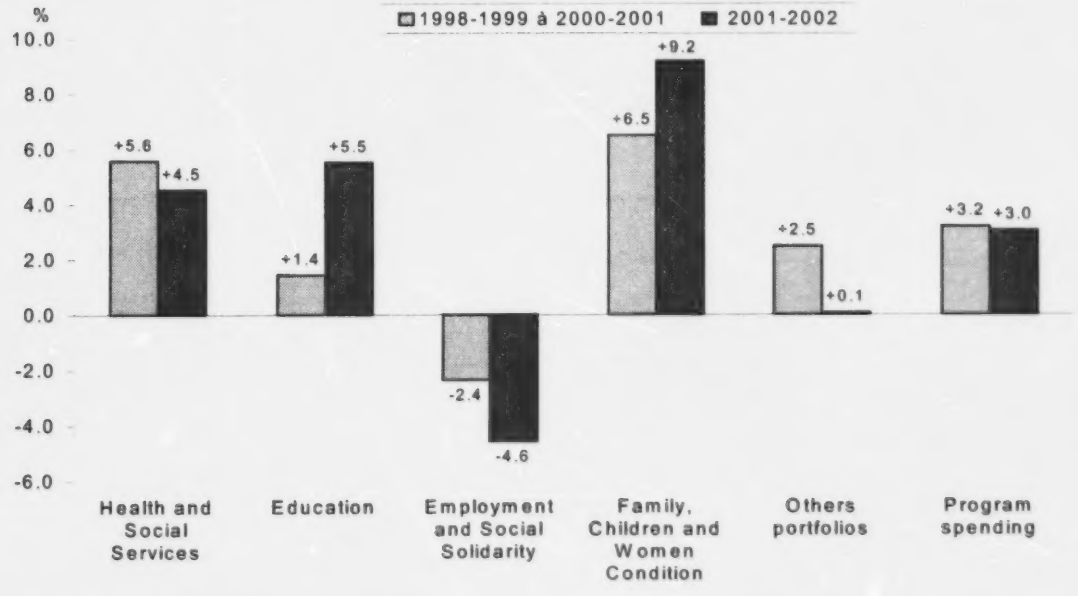
— The Health and Social Services sector ranks second in terms of growth in spending, with an average annual growth rate of 5.6% during the period under study. Growth in 2001-2002 is expected to stand at 4.5%.

— The Education sector experienced more limited annual growth in spending during the same period, i.e. 1.4%, but spending is expected to increase significantly in the sector in 2001-2002, i.e. 5.5% higher than in the preceding year.

— Spending in the Employment and Social Solidarity sector declined 2.4% per year during the same period because of a drop in the number of households receiving social aid. This decrease will continue in 2001-2002.

— The Other portfolios sector increased 2.5% per year during the period in question. However, overall spending in this sector is not expected to rise significantly in 2001-2002.

Chart 10.8: Annual change in program spending by major sector (%)



Health and Social Services sector

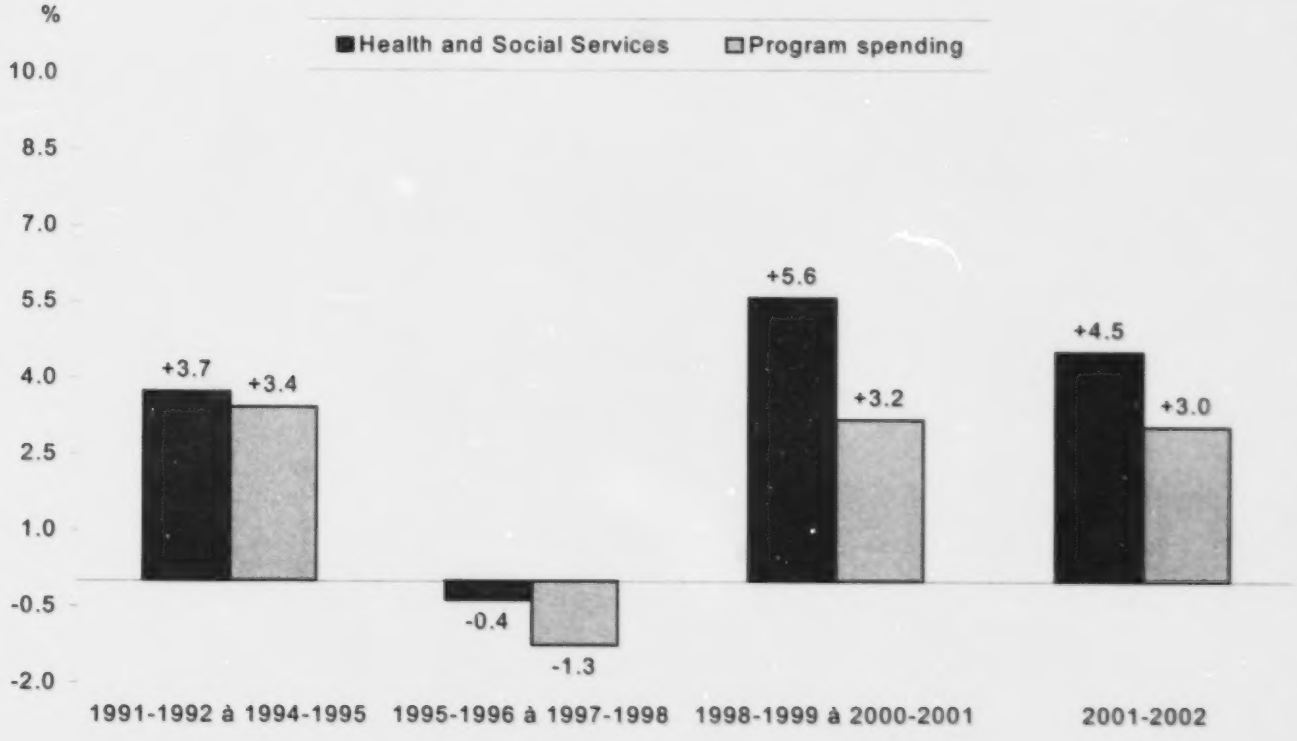
Chart 10.9 illustrates annual changes in spending in the Health and Social Services sector during the periods considered. Several points are worth noting.

— Spending declined in the sector between 1995-1996 and 1997-1998, although the decrease was relatively less significant than for the programs overall.

— During the subsequent period, i.e. 1998-1999 to 2000-2001, spending in this sector rose 5.6% per year, compared with 3.2% for the programs overall.

— Spending in this sector is expected to increase by 4.5% in 2001-2002, compared with 3.0% for the programs overall.

Chart 10.9: Annual change in expenditures in the Health and Social Services sector compared with spending programs overall (%)

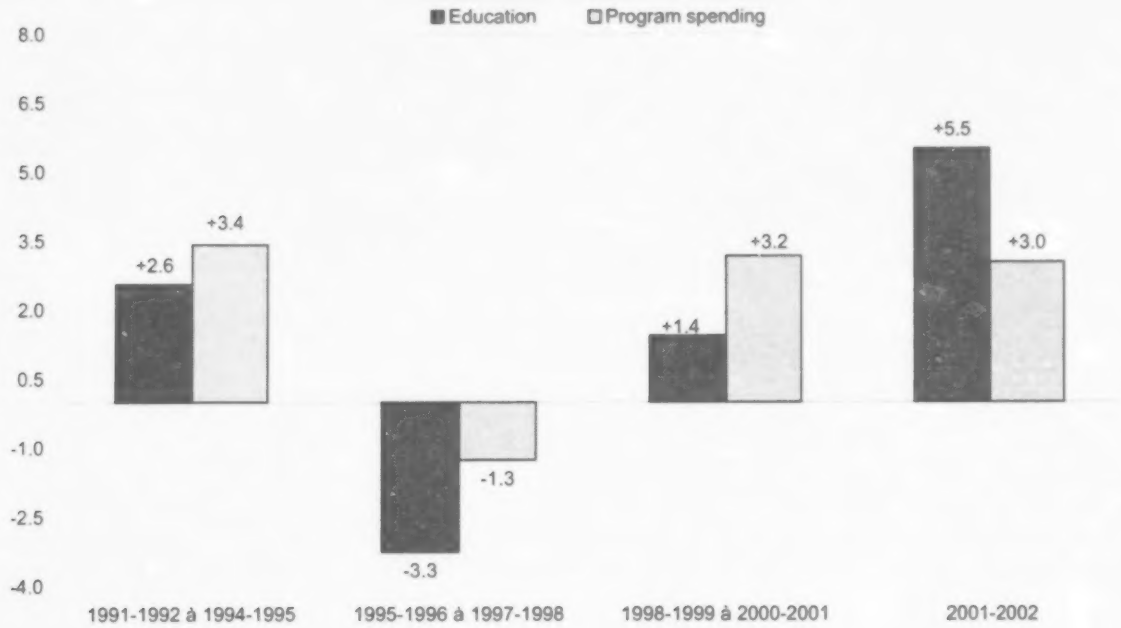


Education sector

Similarly, Chart 10.10 compares annual change in expenditures in the Education sector during the same periods with the change in the programs overall. This chart reveals a number of trends.

- Spending in the sector declined 3.3% between 1995-1996 and 1997-1998, compared with a 1.3% decrease in the programs overall.
- Spending in the sector increased 1.4% between 1998-1999 and 2000-2001, compared with a 3.2% increase in the programs overall.
- Spending will increase more markedly in 2001-2002 than in preceding years and the rise will also be higher for the year than in the programs overall.

Chart 10.10: Annual change in expenditures in the Education sector compared with spending programs overall (%)



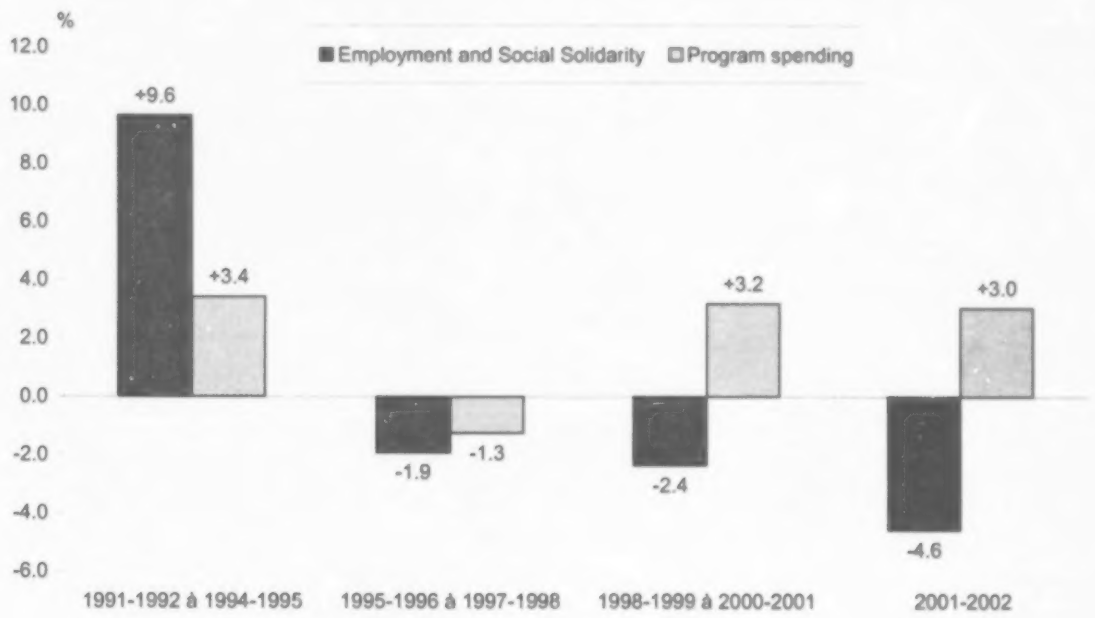
Employment and Social Solidarity sector

Chart 10.11 shows the change in expenditures in the Employment and Social Solidarity sector during the same periods, compared with the change for the programs overall. This chart reveals a number of trends.

— In light of favourable economic conditions, spending in this sector continued to decrease during the period 1998-1999 to 2000-2001, at a time when spending in the other sectors began to grow again.

— This decrease in spending is expected to continue in 2001-2002.

Chart 10.11: Annual change in expenditures in the Employment and Social Solidarity sector compared with change in spending programs overall (%)

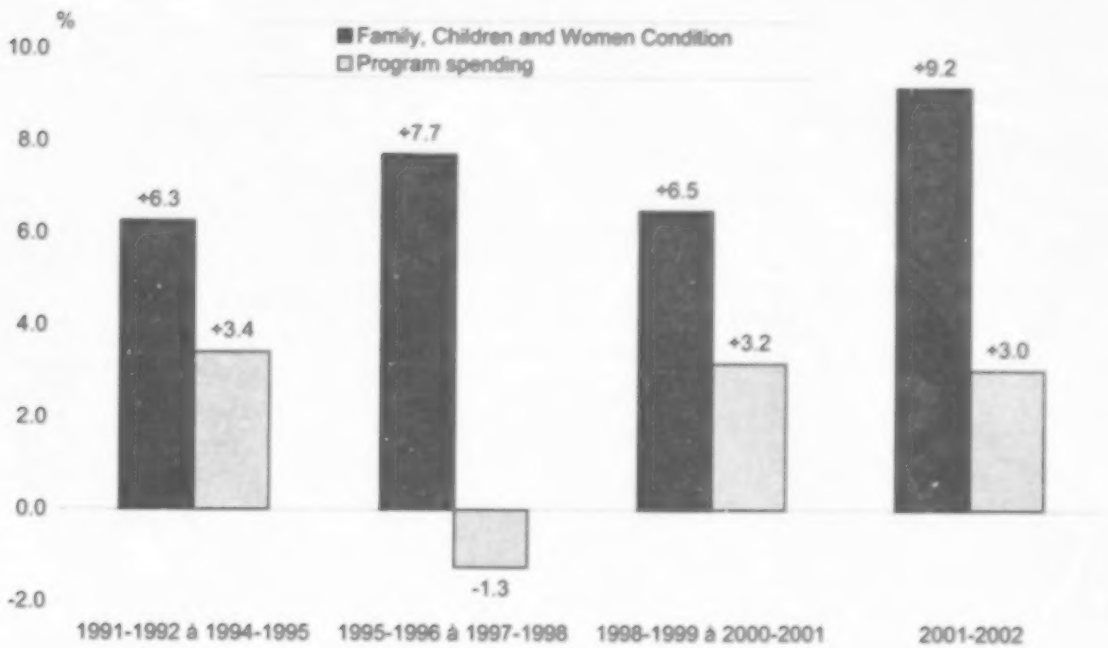


Families, Children and Status of Women sector

Chart 10.12 shows change in spending in the Families, Children and Status of Women sector.

- Spending in this sector increased 7.7% per year between 1995-1996 and 1997-1998, despite a reduction in program spending.
- Such growth continued between 1998-1999 and 2000-2001 at double the rate of growth for the programs overall.
- Pronounced growth in spending in this sector is anticipated in 2001-2002, i.e. up 9.2% over the preceding year, compared with 3.0% for the programs overall.

Chart 10.12: Annual change in expenditures in the Families, Children and Status of Women sector compared with change in expenditures for the programs overall (%)

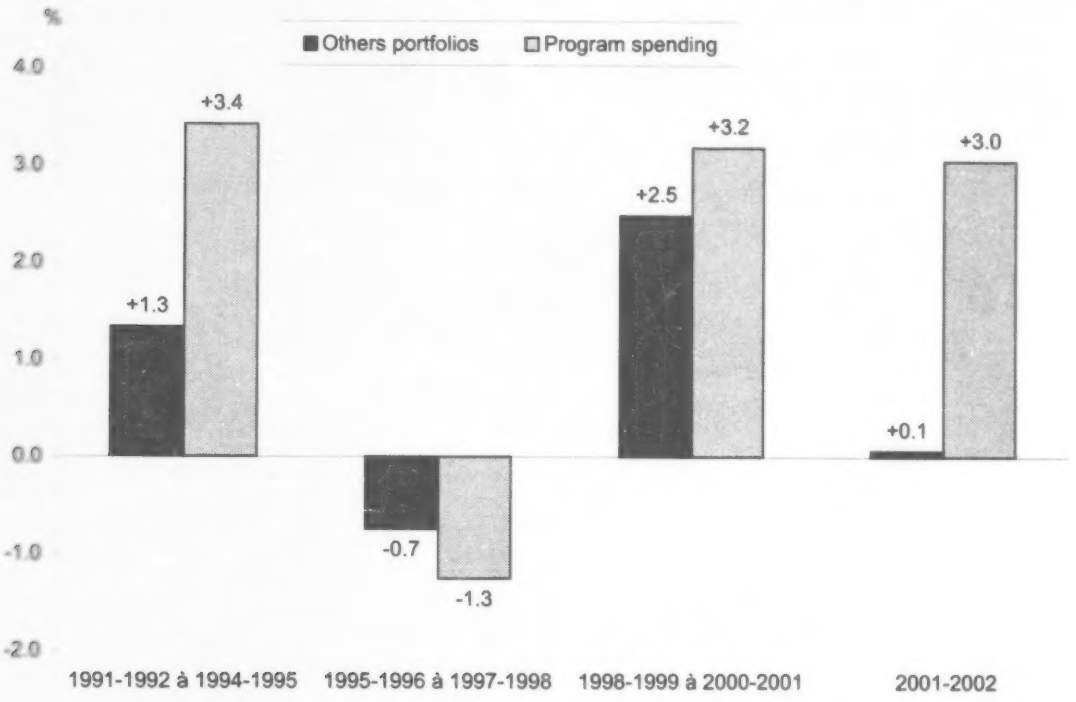


Other portfolios

Chart 10.13 shows the overall change in expenditures in the Other portfolios sector, defined as portfolios other than Santé et Services sociaux, Éducation, Emploi et Solidarité sociale, and Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine. A large part of these expenditures concern government operations. This chart reveals a number of trends.

- Spending decreased between 1995-1996 and 1997-1998.
- Over the past three years, spending in the Other portfolios sector has risen in the sector at a rate below that noted in the programs overall.
- Spending in the sector is not expected to rise significantly in 2001-2002, compared with a 3.0% increase in spending in the programs overall.

Chart 10.13: Annual change in expenditures in the Other portfolios sector compared with change in spending programs overall (%)



3. COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES WITH THE OTHER PROVINCES

This section compares the level of Québec government spending with government spending in Ontario and the rest of Canada.

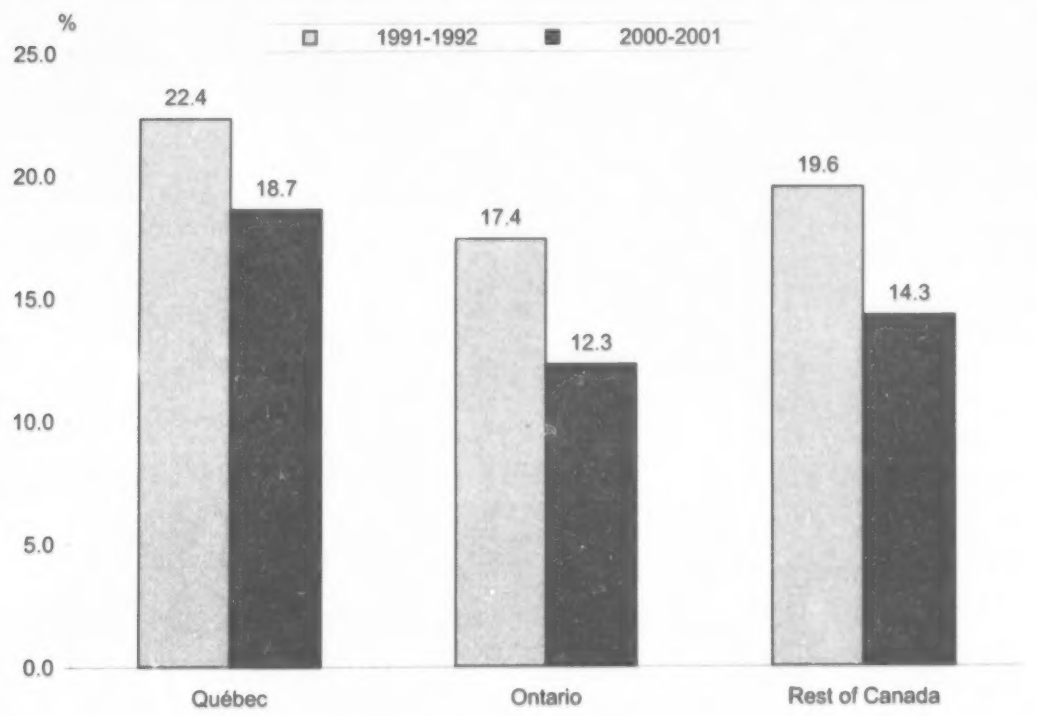
Comparison of the level of program spending as a percentage of GDP

Chart 10.14 compares the level of program spending, as a percentage of GDP, with that of other provincial governments for 1991-1992 and 2000-2001. A number of points are worth noting.

— The level of program spending, as a percentage of GDP, is higher in Québec than in Ontario and the rest of Canada. In 2000-2001, it stands at 18.7% in Québec, as against 12.3% in Ontario and 14.3% in the rest of Canada.

— Over the past 10 years, the relative level of program spending has been reduced in Québec but even more so in Ontario and the rest of Canada.

Chart 10.14: Program spending, as a percentage of GDP, in Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada



Source: Public accounts and provincial budgets; ministère des Finances du Québec. The figures for 2000-2001 are estimates.

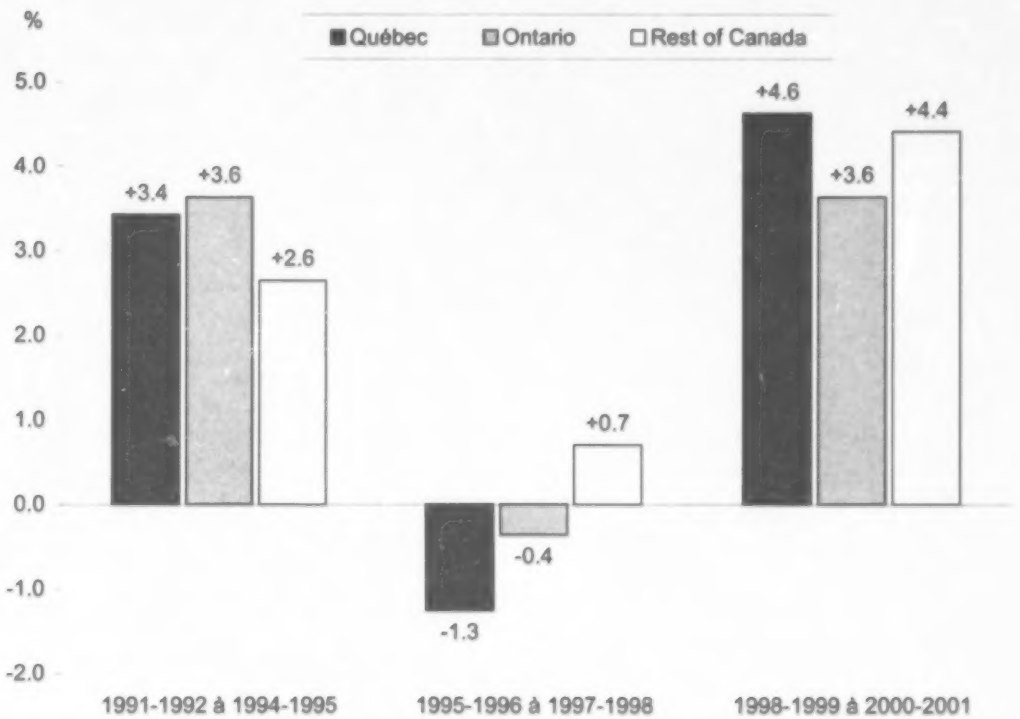
Comparison of change in program spending

Chart 10.15 compares change in program spending during the previous decade, i.e. during the periods 1991-1992 to 1994-1995, 1995-1996 to 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 to 2000-2001. Several conclusions can be drawn from the comparison.

— Between 1995-1996 and 1997-1998, program spending fell significantly in Québec and Ontario because of the stringent budget cutbacks adopted during this period.

— Growth in program spending resumed between 1998-1999 and 2000-2001 in Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada. The pace of this growth was slightly higher in Québec than in Ontario but similar to that in the rest of Canada.

Chart 10.15: Change in program spending, Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada (%)



Source: Public accounts and provincial budgets; ministère des Finances du Québec. The figures for 2000-2001 are estimates.

Comparison of debt service expenditures as a proportion of total expenditures

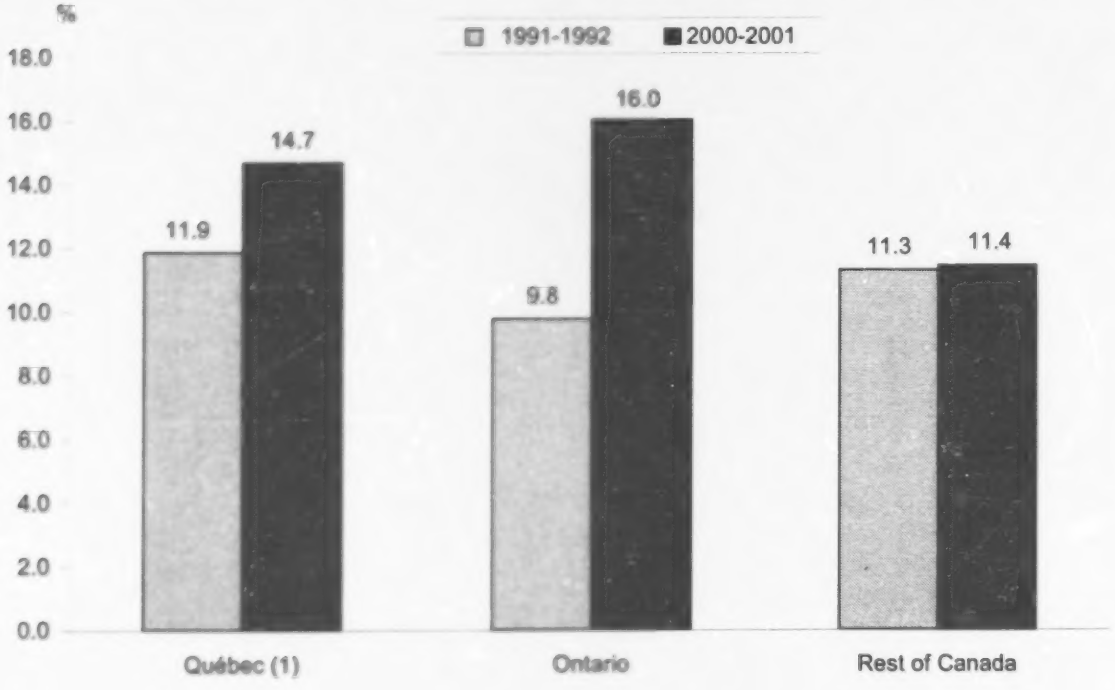
The proportion of debt service expenditures in total expenditures is an indicator of the impact of government debt on the expenditure budget.

Chart 10.16 compares, for the years 1991-1992 and 2000-2001, i.e. for a 10-year interval, the Québec government's interest expenses with those of Ontario and the rest of Canada. This chart reveals a number of trends.

— In 2000-2001, the Québec government's debt service ratio was, along with that of Ontario, one of the highest ratios in Canada.

— This ratio is much lower in the rest of Canada because of lower indebtedness. It now stands at more or less the same level as 10 years ago.

Chart 10.16: Debt service as a proportion of total expenditures, Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada (%)



[1] For Québec, the ratio is based on debt service excluding interest on subsidized debt since, when account is taken of interest on such debt, the ratio would be 14.9% in 1991-1992 and 17.7% in 2000-2001.

Source: Public accounts and provincial budgets; ministère des Finances du Québec.

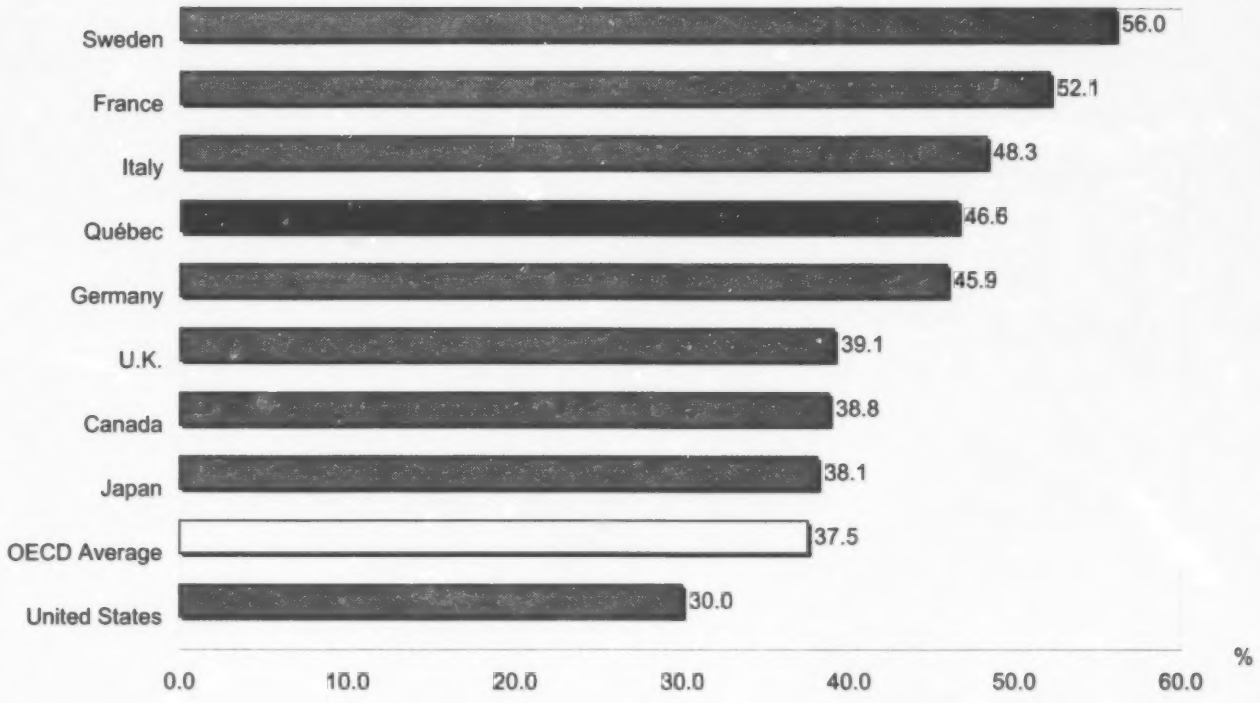
Comparison of total government spending with selected OECD countries

Total consolidated government expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP gives an indication of the size of the public sector in the economy. Chart 10.17 compares, for 1999, the level of consolidated public spending at all levels of government in selected OECD countries. This chart reveals a number of trends.

— Québec ranks among the jurisdictions in which the public sector has the greatest weight in the economy.

— Among the countries considered, Sweden has the biggest public sector from the standpoint of expenditure in the economy, followed by France. The United States has the smallest public sector in terms of its relative weight in the economy.

Chart 10.17: Total government spending, as a percentage of GDP, in selected OECD countries, 1999



Note: For Québec, the indicator is estimated in light of the OECD indicator for the rest of Canada and Canadian statistics.

Source: OECD: *OECD Economic Outlook*, December, No. 68, Volume 2000.

4. COMPARISON OF THE LEVEL OF TOTAL SPENDING ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION

This section presents a comparison of health and education **spending**, as a percentage of GDP, with the rest of Canada and selected OECD countries.

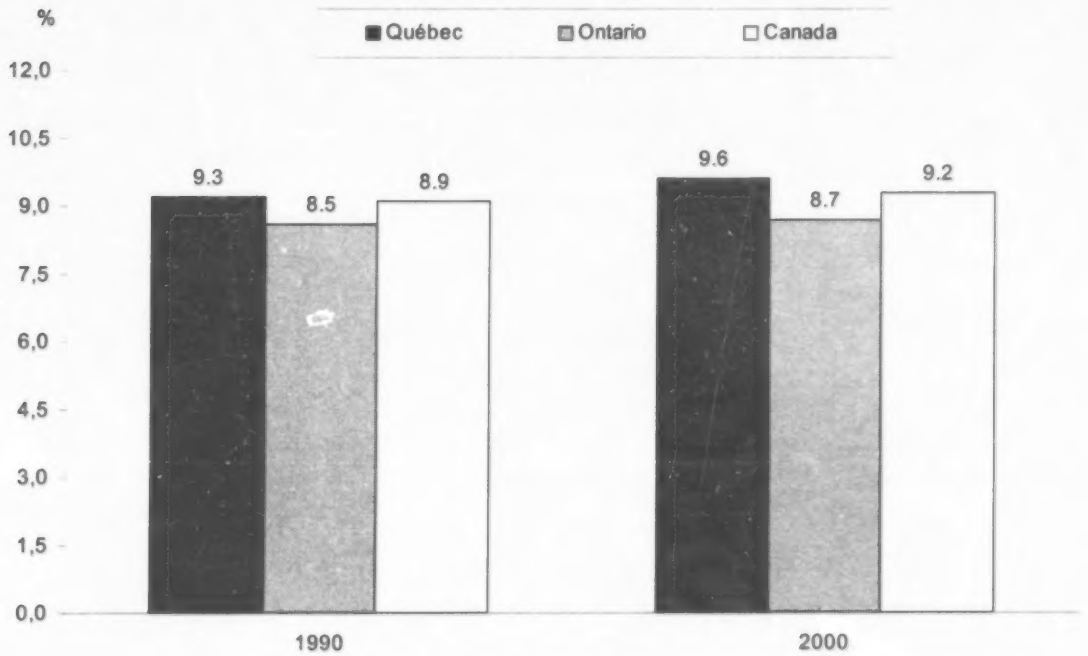
Health

Chart 10.18 shows the level of total public and private spending on health, in 1990 and 2000, as a percentage of GDP, in Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada. This chart reveals a number of points.

— In Québec, the level of health spending is higher than in Ontario and Canada as a whole. According to estimates from the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI), such spending was equivalent to 9.6% of GDP in Québec in 2000, as against 8.7% in Ontario and 9.2% for the rest of Canada.

— Health spending in 2000 tended to rise in relation to 1990 in the jurisdictions considered.

Chart 10.18: Total public and private health spending, as a percentage of GDP, in Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada



Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI): *National Health Spending Trends 1975-2000*, December 2000 (figures for 2000 are estimates).

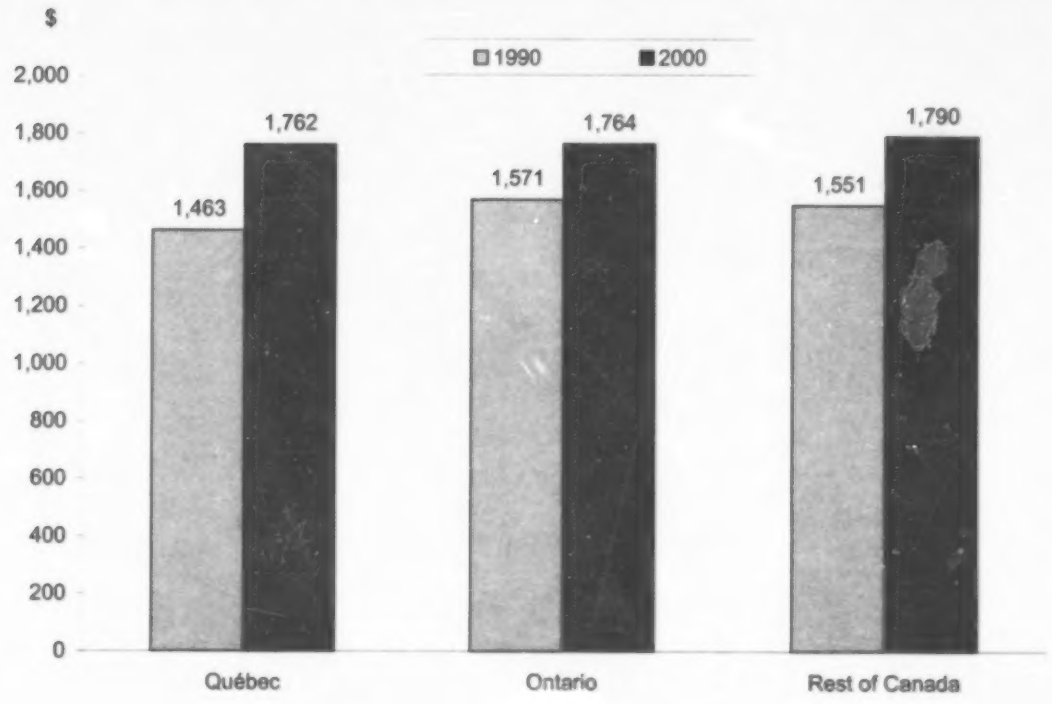
Comparison of per capita health spending in Québec and the rest of Canada

Chart 10.19 compares per capita health spending for 1990 and 1998. The comparison is based on public spending by the governments of Québec, Ontario and all of the provinces excluding Québec. This chart reveals that:

— in 1990, per capita spending was lower in Québec than in Ontario and the rest of Canada; it stood at $1,463 in Québec, compared with $1,571 in Ontario, i.e. 7.4% lower, and $1,551 in the rest of Canada, i.e. 6.0% lower;

— in 1998, the level of such spending was similar to that in Ontario and the rest of Canada. Per capita spending stood at $1,761 in Québec, as against $1,764 in Ontario and $1,790 in the rest of Canada.

Chart 10.19: Per capita public health spending, governments of Québec, Ontario and the other provinces



[1] Excluding Québec and the Territories.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI): *National Health Spending Trends 1975-2000*, December 2000.

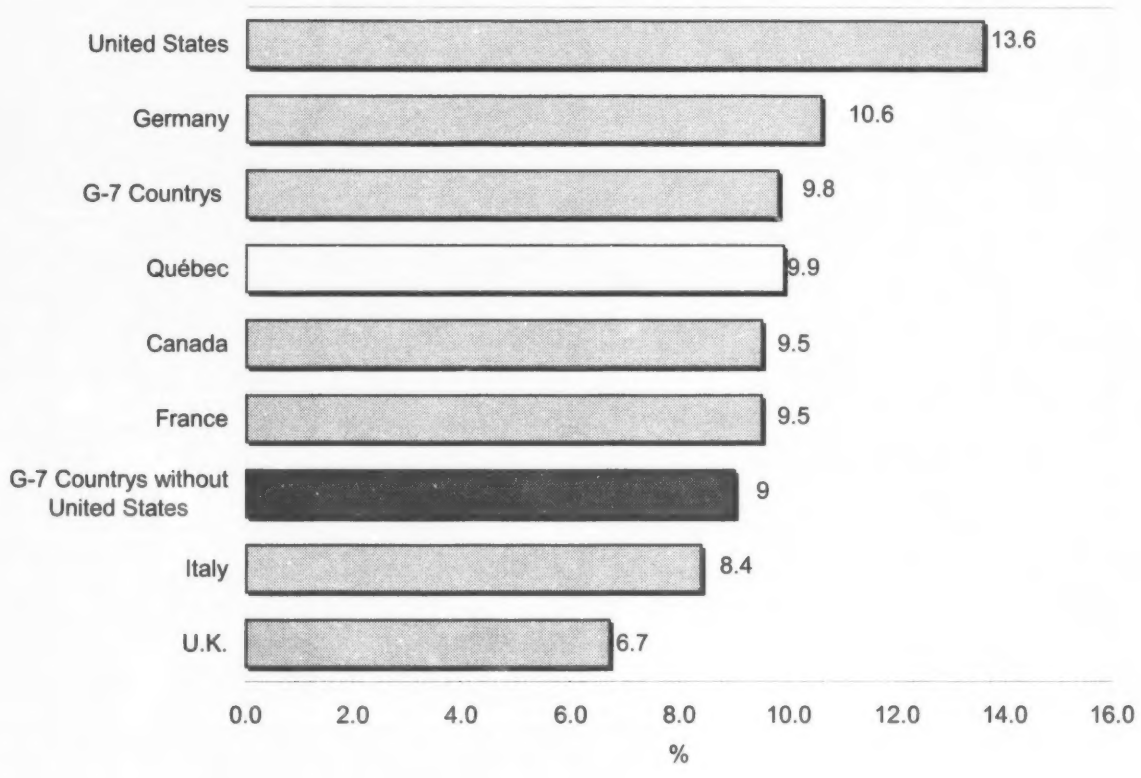
Comparison of total health spending with selected OECD countries

Chart 10.20 presents the total level of public and private health spending in 1998, as a percentage of GDP, in selected OECD countries (G-7 countries). The chart reveals a number of trends.

— Québec ranks among the jurisdictions that invest most heavily in health. In 1998, it earmarked the equivalent of roughly 9.9% of GDP for health, compared with an average of 9.0% for the G-7 countries (excluding the United States).

— Among the OECD countries, the United States allocates the most resources to health, followed by Germany.

Chart 10.20: Total public and private health spending in 1998, as a percentage of GDP, in Québec and the G-7 countries



Note: The indicator for Québec is estimated in light of the OECD indicator for the rest of Canada and Canadian statistics from the CIHI for 1998.

Source: OECD, Health database (Éco-santé), updated June 2000.

Education

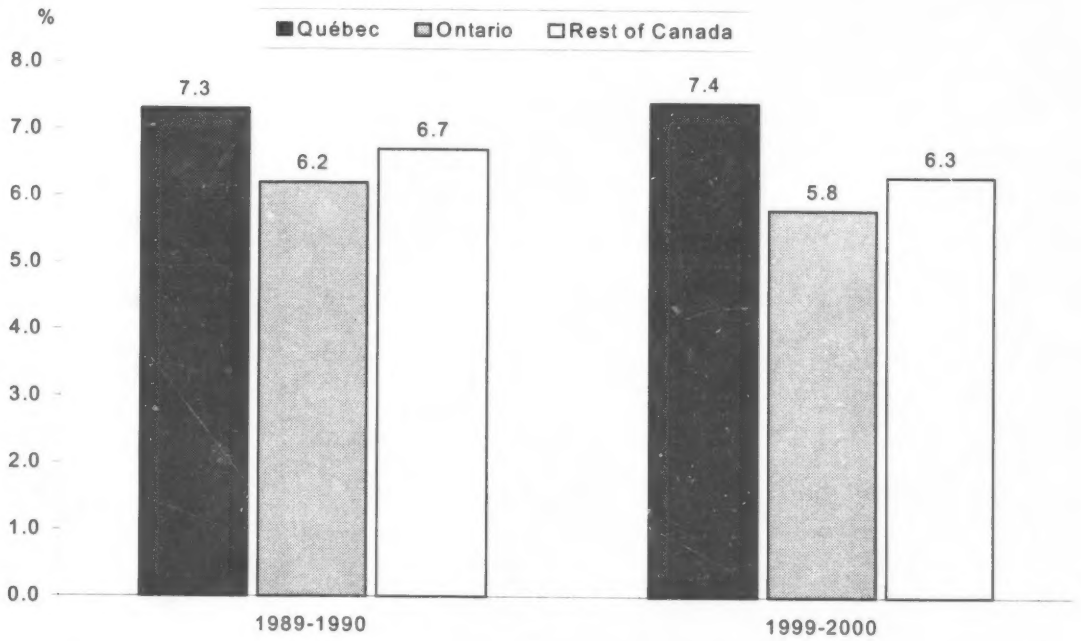
Comparison of the Québec education with Ontario and the rest of Canada

Chart 10.21 indicates total public and private spending on education in 1989-1990 and 1999-2000, as a percentage of GDP, for Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada.

— Overall, Québec spends more on education that Ontario and the rest of Canada do. In 1999-2000, it allocated the equivalent of 7.4% of GDP to education, as against 5.8% in Ontario and 6.3% in the rest of Canada.

— Broadly speaking, the level of spending on education in Québec in relation to GDP has remained more or less the same as 10 years ago, although it has decreased in Ontario and the rest of Canada.

Chart 10.21: Total public and private education spending, as a percentage of GDP, in Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada



Note: The total expenditures on education considered by the MEQ include the operating and capital expenditures of public and private educational institutions, the department's management expenses, government contributions to staff retirement plans, student financial assistance and other education and training expenses as defined by Statistics Canada.

Source: Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec, Direction des statistiques et des études quantitatives. Figures for 1999-2000 are estimates.

Comparison of per capita total education spending

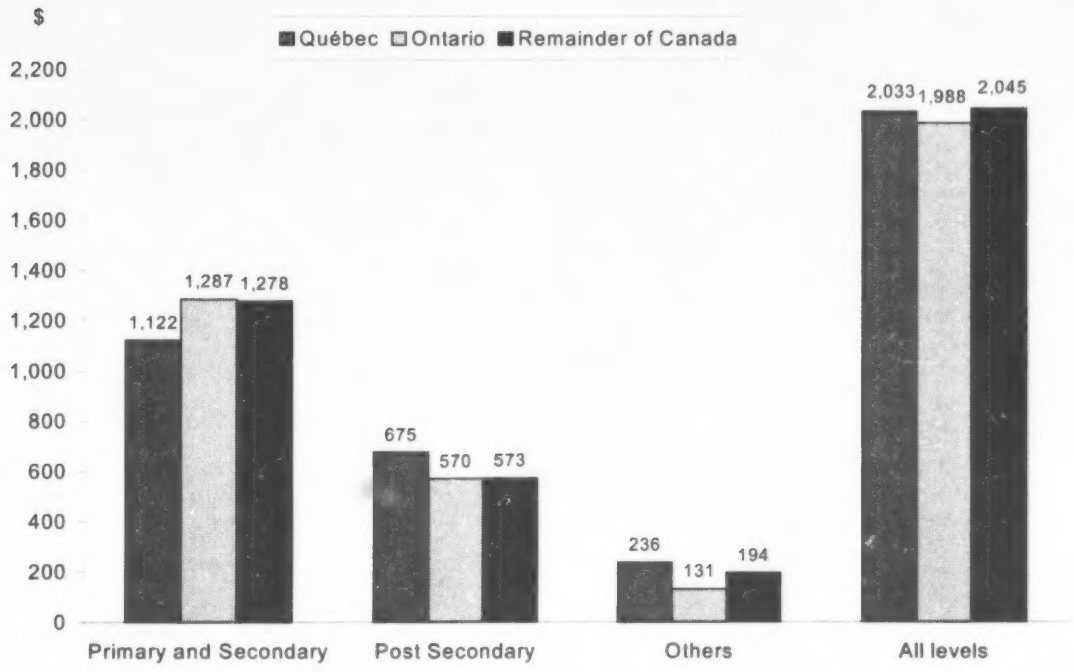
Chart 10.22 compares total per capita spending in 1999-2000, by level of education, based on data provided by the ministère de l'Éducation. The chart reveals a number of trends.

— Total spending on education at all levels in Québec is slightly higher than in Ontario but similar to such spending in the rest of Canada. In 1999-2000, per capita spending stood at $2,033, compared with $1,988 in Ontario and $2,045 in the rest of Canada.

— Total per capita spending on elementary and secondary education was lower than in Ontario and the rest of Canada. In 1999-2000, it reached $1,122, compared with $1,287 in Ontario and $1,278 in the rest of Canada.

— Total per capita spending on post-secondary education in Québec is higher than in Ontario and the rest of Canada. It stood at $675 the same year, as against $570 in Ontario and $573 in the rest of Canada.

Chart 10.22: Total per capita education spending in 1999-2000, by level of education, in Québec, Ontario and the rest of Canada



Note: The Other category mainly comprises expenditures pertaining to training and skills upgrading courses that are not part of regular educational programs, funded by federal and provincial authorities, and other similar expenses, as defined by Statistics Canada. Some examples are manpower training courses funded by Human Resources Development Canada, language courses, and courses offered to inmates in federal and provincial prisons.

Source: Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec, Direction des statistiques et des études quantitatives. Figures for 1999-2000 are estimates.

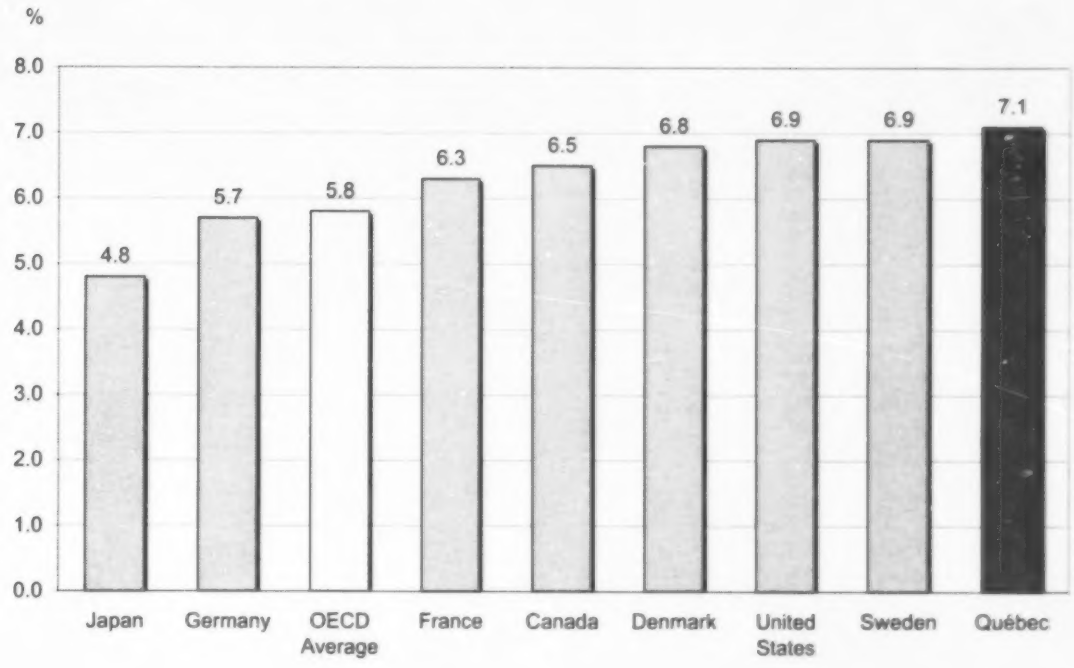
Comparison of education spending with selected OECD countries

Chart 10.23 compares total public and private spending on educational institutions, as a percentage of GDP, in selected OECD countries. This chart allows us to draw a number of conclusions.

— The level of education spending in the countries examined varies considerably due to major differences in educational systems.

— In 1997, Québec spent considerably more on education that most of the OECD countries, i.e. 7.1% of GDP, as against 5.8% for the OECD countries overall.

Chart 10.23: Total public and private spending on educational institutions in 1997, as a proportion of GDP, in Québec[1] and selected OECD countries



Source: OECD: *OECD in Figures 2000.*

[1] The indicator for Québec is estimated in light of the OECD indicator for Canada and Canadian education statistics.

APPENDIX A

Summary of the changes in expenditure indicators between 1991-1992 and 2001-2002

	Average 1991 to 1994	Average 1995 to 1997	Average 1998 to 2000	Year 2001-2002
Change in spending:[1]				
Santé et Services sociaux ($ billions)[2]	12.8	12.9	15.1	16.7
Nominal change (%)	***3.7***	***(0.4)***	***5.6***	***4.5***
Éducation ($ billions)[3]	10.2	10.0	9.8	10.6
Nominal change (%)	***2.6***	***(3.3)***	***1.4***	***5.5***
Emploi et Solidarité sociale ($ billions)[4]	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.9
Nominal change (%)	***9.6***	***(1.9)***	***(2.4)***	***(4.6)***
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine ($ billions)	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7
Nominal change (%)	***6.3***	***7.7***	***6.5***	***9.2***
Other sectors ($ billion)	8.4	7.9	8.6	9.0
Nominal change (%)	***1.3***	***(0.7)***	***2.5***	***0.1***
Program spending ($ billion)	36.0	35.9	39.1	41.9
Nominal change (%)	***3.4***	***(1.3)***	***3.2***	***3.0***
Debt service ($ billion)[6]	5.2	6.2	6.8	7.2
Nominal change (%)	*7.4*	*5.1*	*1.2*	*3.5*
Total expenditures ($ billion)	41.2	42.1	45.9	49.2
Nominal change (%)	***3.9***	***(0.4)***	***2.9***	***3.1***
Debt service/total expenditures (%)	**12.5**	**14.8**	**14.8**	**14.7**
Expenditure indicators:				
Total expenditures as a percentage of nominal GDP	25.5	23.2	22.4	21.7
Annual change (%)	*1.3*	*(3.6)*	*(1.0)*	*(0.8)*
Program spending as a percentage of nominal GDP	**22.3**	**19.8**	**19.1**	**18.5**
Annual change (%)	*0.8*	*(4.5)*	*(0.4)*	*(0.9)*
Per capita program spending ($)	**5,048**	**4,932**	**5,326**	**5,667**
Annual change (%)	*2.7*	*(1.7)*	*4.3*	*2.7*
Per capita program spending ($ 1992)	5,019	4,660	4,803	4,907
Annual change (%)	*0.4*	*(3.4)*	*2.5*	*0.9*
Main socio-economic indicators:				
Population (millions)[7]	7,137.5	7,272.7	7,348.4	7,398.3
Annual change (%)	*0.7*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*
Nominal gross domestic product (GDP) ($ billion)[7]	161.4	181.7	205.3	226.9
Growth in nominal Québec GDP (%)	*2.7*	*3.4*	*5.1*	*4.0*
CPI Canada (1992 base=100)[7] [(%)]	100.6	105.9	110.9	115.5
Annual change (%)	*2.3*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*

[1] Expenditures have been adjusted so put them on a comparable basis over time in the 2001-2002 budgetary structure.

[2] In 1998-1999, total expenditure includes $733.0 million in spending in respect of the financial restructuring and consolidation of establishments in the health and social services network, although the percentage of average change excludes this impact.

[3] The overall amount for 1998-1999 includes $208.3 million to enhance the university's situation, although the percentage of average change excludes this impact.

[4] The percentage change for 1998-1999 does not include $595.6 million pertaining to the Canada-Québec Labour Market Agreement.

[5] Excluding the impact of the fiscal pact. If the amounts pertaining to the fiscal pact are included, the average change would be 3.4% for the period 1998 to 2000.

[6] Debt service includes the effects of the accounting reform beginning in 1997-1998 and does not include interest on subsidized debt.

[7] Based on annual data corresponding to the calendar year ending three months before the fiscal year.

APPENDICES

ECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY INDICATORS

APPENDIX A

Evolution of expenditures over 15 years

	Program spending [1]		Debt service		Total expenditures	
	$M	variation %	$M	variation %	$M	variation %
1986-1987	25,139.7	3.0	3,556.2	6.0	28,695.9	3.5
1987-1988	26,337.1	4.8	3,674.9	3.3	30,012.0	4.6
1988-1989	28,096.2	6.7	3,736.1	1.7	31,832.3	6.1
1989-1990	29,832.6	6.2	4,081.1	9.2	33,913.7	6.5
1990-1991	32,339.7	8.4	4,436.7	8.7	36,776.4	8.4
1991-1992	34,688.1	7.3	4,666.0	5.2	39,354.1	7.0
1992-1993	36,253.0	4.5	4,756.3	1.9	41,009.3	4.2
1993-1994	36,242.1	0.0	5,316.4	11.8	41,558.5	1.3
1994-1995	36,949.1	2.0	5,881.9	10.6	42,831.0	3.1
1995-1996	36,746.6	(0.5)	6,033.6	2.6	42,780.2	(0.1)
1996-1997	35,297.1	(3.9)	5,855.0	(3.0)	41,152.1	(3.8)
1997-1998	35,550.9	0.7	6,765.3	15.5	42,316.2	2.8
1998-1999	38,013.8	2.6[2]	6,573.3	(2.8)	44,587.1	5.4
1999-2000	38,704.8	1.8	6,751.6	2.7	45,456.4	1.9
2000-2001	40,690.8	5.1	6,996.0	3.6	47,686.8	4.9
2001-2002	41,929.1	3.0	7,243.0	3.5	49,172.1	3.1

[1] Data concerning program spending are presented according to the 2001-2002 budget structure and include ajustments relating to family policy.

[2] Rate corrected in order to exclude on the one hand the impact of the Canada-Québec Agreement Concerning the Labour Market which took effect in 1998-1999, and on the other hand the impact of the extraordinary expenditures in 1998-1999 for the implementation of the financial restructuring and consolidation plan of the institutions of health ans social services network, and to improve the financial situation of universities. The rate of growth taking these expenditures into account would have been 6.9%.

APPENDIX B

Evolution over 15 years of certain indicators specific to Québec

	Population [1]	GDP [2] growth rate	Inflation rate in Canada [3]	Program spending as % of GDP	Program spending per capita	
	('000)	(%)	(%)	(%)	($)	variation %
1986-1987	6,708.4	9.0	4.1	21.4	3,747	2.3
1987-1988	6,782.8	9.6	4.4	20.5	3,883	3.6
1988-1989	6,839.6	9.6	4.0	19.9	4,108	5.8
1989-1990	6,929.5	5.3	5.0	20.1	4,305	4.8
1990-1991	7,004.4	3.3	4.8	21.1	4,617	7.2
1991-1992	7,064.7	1.2	5.6	22.4	4,910	6.3
1992-1993	7,112.8	2.1	1.5	22.9	5,097	3.8
1993-1994	7,165.2	2.4	1.8	22.4	5,058	(0.8)
1994-1995	7,207.3	5.0	0.2	21.7	5,127	1.4
1995-1996	7,241.4	4.1	2.2	20.7	5,075	(1.0)
1996-1997	7,274.0	1.7	1.6	19.6	4,853	(4.4)
1997-1998	7,302.6	4.3	1.6	18.9	4,868	0.3
1998-1999	7,323.5	3.1	0.9	19.6	5,191	6.6
1999-2000	7,349.1	5.4	1.7	19.0	5,267	1.5
2000-2001	7,372.5	6.9	2.7	18.7	5,519	4.8
2001-2002	7,398.3	4.0	1.8	18.5	5,667	2.7

[1] Population as at July 1 of the corresponding fiscal year.

[2] The GDP at market prices is calculated on a nominal basis, taking the annual average for the calendar year ending three months before the end of the fiscal year under consideration.

[3] For the calendar year ending three months before the end of the fiscal year under consideration.

APPENDIX C

Expenditures by portfolio from 1985-1986 to 2001-2002*

	2001-2002 Expenditure Budget	2000-2001 Probable Expenditures	Actual Expenditures			
			1999-2000	1998-1999	1997-1998	1996-1997
Affaires municipales et Métropole	1 446	1 343	1 099	996	1 189	1 251
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	627	677	531	550	515	600
National Assembly	84	81	74	74	67	80
Conseil du trésor, Administration et Fonction publique	558	491	372	412	587	586
Conseil exécutif	71	61	179	44	41	45
Culture et Communications	480	532	496	524	429	433
Éducation	10 635	10 079	9 825	9 580	9 449	10 040
Emploi et Solidarité sociale	3 914	4 101	4 064	4 158	3 779	3 956
Environnement	194	235	271	190	158	185
Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine*	1 678	1 536	1 497	1 470	1 278	1 066
Faune et Parcs	114	147	80	111	121	91
Finances (excluding Debt Service)	571	465	303	354	312	188
Industrie et Commerce	144	266	155	130	167	141
Justice	469	469	459	486	454	460
Persons Appointed by the National Assembly	44	43	41	94	36	42
Recherche, Science et Technologie	222	257	299	258	143	155
Régions	194	144	152	135	105	130
Relations avec les citoyens et Immigration	180	179	142	147	137	144
Relations internationales	106	102	98	88	77	83
Ressources naturelles	310	337	485	369	300	346
Revenu	684	710	721	845	1 085	631
Santé et Services sociaux	16 716	15 993	14 828	14 596	12 923	12 861
Sécurité publique	746	745	701	703	664	696
Tourisme, Loisir et Sport	139	134	173	121	104	100
Transports	1 532	1 491	1 578	1 507	1 363	930
Travail	74	72	81	72	68	68
Variation in the provision for investment losses	0	0	0	0	0	(11)
Program spending	41 929	40 691	38 704	38 014	35 551	35 297
Debt service	7 243	6 996	6 751	6 574	6 766	5 855
Total Expenditures	**49 172**	**47 687**	**45 455**	**44 588**	**42 317**	**41 152**

* An adjustment was made in order to present 2000-2001 and previous expenditures on the same basis as in 2001-2002. This adjustment led to a $43.4 million increase in expenditure in the "Famille, Enfance et Condition féminine" portfolio given that the family policy is gradually replacing certain measures that were formerly accounted for as deductions from income.

Note: Figures are rounded and the sum of the amounts recorded in respect of each program may not correspond to the total.

Actual Expenditures

1995-1996	1994-1995	1993-1994	1992-1993	1991-1992	1990-1991	1989-1990	1988-1989	1987-1988	1986-1987	1985-1986
1 429	1 422	1 305	1 278	1 179	1 077	998	860	829	854	747
659	657	675	677	703	711	654	581	547	510	523
86	86	81	83	83	82	74	71	65	59	66
506	532	516	578	537	536	498	491	489	492	446
61	61	49	47	45	39	37	36	32	33	45
425	430	443	448	401	375	345	327	294	269	281
10 454	10 445	10 154	10 360	9 969	9 455	8 891	8 716	8 211	7 749	7 464
4 022	4 007	3 886	3 613	3 200	2 783	2 546	2 515	2 511	2 533	2 490
196	201	204	221	204	199	177	168	130	117	125
1 063	1 032	1 002	942	865	810	702	601	548	538	474
87	93	101	107	106	106	98	91	93	92	103
262	306	272	276	285	327	254	205	186	270	303
152	143	148	291	202	173	211	217	138	250	256
454	489	496	495	465	431	388	369	349	308	299
99	86	38	84	35	34	77	29	27	25	64
157	165	161	145	122	116	110	98	90	87	82
163	177	73	63	51	49	51	66	55	44	52
143	147	153	158	154	110	94	84	76	68	69
100	95	100	104	98	90	74	77	75	65	65
376	406	436	464	470	469	447	438	365	351	360
511	490	557	559	526	478	420	391	339	317	314
13 038	13 069	12 944	12 697	12 341	11 312	10 331	9 519	8 825	8 175	7 677
719	719	713	743	779	835	651	608	538	495	497
94	100	94	110	114	106	96	90	83	94	110
1 460	1 551	1 533	1 614	1 663	1 588	1 624	1 487	1 371	1 290	1 370
70	74	69	79	76	73	80	103	84	56	68
(39)	(34)	40	18	15	(24)	(97)	(135)	(13)	(1)	71
36 747	36 949	36 242	36 254	34 688	32 340	29 831	28 093	26 337	25 140	24 411
6 034	5 881	5 316	4 756	4 666	4 437	4 081	3 736	3 675	3 556	3 354
42 781	**42 830**	**41 558**	**41 010**	**39 354**	**36 777**	**33 912**	**31 829**	**30 012**	**28 696**	**27 765**